





reckoned at 1,500,000, this makes a non-Turkish population of 3,520,000. Of this number, some 600,000 living in the Greek portion of Western Asia Minor will be safe, but if the rest are left to the mercy of the Turk there is, of course, no prospect of any permanent peace in the Near East.

#### How Question Might Be Settled

Here again, however, a solution advanced in responsible quarters is ready at hand. Let the independent sanjaks of Imdid and Bigha, really necessary for the protection of the Straits, be included within the governorship of Constantinople; let one of the great powers undertake a mandate for Armenia and for the region of the Pontus; and let Italy be given a mandate for the southern part of Asia, and the number of Christians remaining under Turkish rule would be reduced to some 700,000. This number could be reduced and ultimately even eliminated if the policy were adopted of exchanging co-nationals on a voluntary basis. The new Turkish state, which would thus remain as a residue, would have a Turkish population of some 3,640,000, which the policy of co-national exchange would, in all probability, gradually increase to about 4,400,000. If, however, Italy were not given a mandate in the southern part of Asia Minor, this would considerably extend the boundaries of the Turkish state, and would raise its population to some 5,300,000, which the process of exchange would probably increase to 6,300,000. The result of all this would be that the Greek section of Western Asia Minor would comprise a population of 1,000,000 Greeks, besides about 100,000 Europeans, Jews and Armenians. Armenia would find her people gathered together again in one compact block, whilst the Armenian proportion of her population would be steadily increased by the emigration of the Turks.

#### Less Drastic Action Inadmissible

Now it is generally insisted that any less drastic action in dealing with Turkey than that outlined above would really be inadmissible. Not only would any undue leniency toward the Turk be at variance with the fundamental ideas upon which peace is being formulated, but it would place in serious peril the Christian population remaining in the new Turkey. If the Young Turk, who is today supreme in Turkey, is allowed to come back, on the conclusion of peace, to a still widely extended empire, there is no doubt amongst those who know anything about the Near East that he will, at once, resume the work of extermination which he has carried on with so much thoroughness during the war. This would inevitably lead to war between Turkey and Greece and so the whole Balkan issue would be raised, once more, in a more aggravated form than ever. Such a state of things would not only be a menace to the peace of Europe, but it would be a serious danger to the new Arabian Kingdom and to the vast territory of Mesopotamia.

#### Early Settlement Needed

Now there is no little apprehension in Greece over the prospect of the early resignation and retirement of Mr. Clemenceau. Mr. Clemenceau has always shown himself a friend of Greece, and a staunch opponent of those financial influences in France which, for some interested reason, desire to see the rehabilitation of the Young Turk. Therefore, Greece is very earnestly hoping that the Turkish question may be settled before the French Premier retires. Another urgent reason for an early settlement is the existence of the Greek Army at war strength. Three hundred thousand men stand ready to enforce the decision of the Peace Conference. The demobilization of this army or a large part of it cannot be long delayed. Hence, if the Peace Conference is to have advantage of its services it should act as soon as possible, more especially as the Young Turks are prosecuting an energetic propaganda amongst the Muhammadan peoples of the world, and are doing their utmost to raise an army with which to safeguard their positions and further their policies.

#### TRANSPORTATION AND LIBERATED REGIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Saturday)—André Tardieu, the new Minister of the Liberated Regions, has expressed in his program that the "problem of the liberated regions is above all the transportation problem." The only means to extricate the regions from their present crisis, he says, is to assign to each one its quota. It is no use to load wagons if when they arrive at their destination, they are not immediately unloaded, for otherwise they obstruct the traffic, and consequently the number of wagons given to each department will be proportional to the capacity of unloading of said department.

From henceforth the Ministry of the Liberated Regions, the Ministry of Supplies, and the Ministry of Industrial Reconstruction will have a unique program for what concerns the liberated departments.

#### GENERAL PERSHING RECEIVES CITATION

PARIS, France (Saturday)—(Havas).—General Pershing has received a citation in an "order of the army." The citation, as printed in the "Journal" office says: "General Pershing, as Commander-in-Chief of the American forces displayed most distinguished qualities as an organizer and chief. He never ceased during decisive operations to bring aid to the allied cause by his energetic and rightly developed cooperation."

## DARDANELLES 1915 EXPEDITION REPORT

### Investigating Commission Finds Sufficient Consideration Was Not Given to Measures Which Were Necessary to Succeed

LONDON, England (Monday)—(By The Associated Press).—The report of the commission which has been investigating the Dardanelles expedition of 1915 was made public today. It finds that when it was decided to send an expedition to Gallipoli, sufficient consideration was not given to the measures necessary to success and that the difficulties of the operation were much underestimated at the outset. All the decisions taken and the provisions for the expedition, according to the report, were based on the assumption that if a landing were effected the resistance would be slight and the advance rapid.

The members of the commission believe that the conditions for military attack should have been studied and a general plan prepared by the chief of the general staff, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Wolfe Murray, while it was the duty of the Secretary of War to see that this was done. The commission recognizes the personal gallantry, energy and determination to win at all costs of Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, commander-in-chief of the expedition, and also that the task was one of the most extreme difficulties, more so as the authorities at home at first misconceived the nature and duration of the operations.

The commissioners think it would have been well had Sir Ian examined the most critical situation disclosed on the first landings, impartially weighed the probabilities of its success or failure—having regard for his resources—and submitted to the War Secretary a comprehensive statement. The commissioners believe that after the advice of Gen. Sir Charles C. Monro, who succeeded General Hamilton as commander of the expedition, in favor of a withdrawal from the Dardanelles had been confirmed by Earl Kitchener, evacuation should have occurred immediately.

### FINAL TOTALS OF CANADA'S LAST LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. TORONTO, Ontario—Just how great is the success of the Victory Loan, which has been of supreme interest to Canadians for the past three weeks, will not be definitely known until some hours hence; but at the present time officials are expecting that several large subscriptions which are being held back until the last moment will bring the total for the Dominion nearer \$700,000,000 than \$600,000,000 which a day or two ago was thought to be the utmost limit.

Great secrecy is being maintained concerning the final totals, which are to be made public at Massey Hall later in the evening, but the latest amount reported for Toronto alone is well over \$105,000,000. The Dominion's total so far published is \$600,000,000, nearly half of which comes from Ontario, the Province of Quebec being second with a total of over \$123,000,000. The original sum asked for in the official prospectus was \$300,000,000, the amount being later raised to \$500,000,000. Last year the same objective was set, and the campaign yielded nearly \$700,000,000, Toronto's share in the amount being \$147,000,000.

### WITHDRAWAL OF THE TZECHO-SLOVAK ARMY

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia (Saturday)—(French Wireless Service).—The arrangements for the withdrawal of the Tzecho-Slovak troops from Siberia were announced by Dr. Edward Benes, the Foreign Minister, at a meeting of party leaders here. The government's chief concern at present was the speedy withdrawal of these troops, Dr. Benes said, and General Janin, their commander, had given his complete approval to the project. Four Japanese transports had been chartered and the United States had allowed the Tzecho-Slovaks to use 10 large ships stationed in Chinese waters and had also placed funds at their disposal, the Foreign Minister stated.

The Tzecho-Slovak Government, Dr. Benes added, manifesting its readiness to comply with the wishes of the allied powers, had decided to meddle with the Russian question, and was doing everything in its power to withdraw its troops in as short a time as possible.

### THREE COURSES OPEN TO CANADIAN MINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. SYDNEY, Nova Scotia—The statement that the miners of District 26 of the United Mine workers, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, will take immediate steps toward defeating any attempt to supply Canadian coal to the United States during the present unsettled conditions in the United States fields, was made at district headquarters at Glace Bay yesterday by James B. MacLachlan, district secretary and treasurer.

At least three courses would be open to the miners of the district, Mr. MacLachlan said, to defeat any move of the kind. They could strike, but he did not believe any action of that kind would ever be necessary. They could take a certain number of holidays each week until production was lowered to a point where it could supply only the usual customs of the collieries of the district. Or they could take a definite holiday until local reserves were lowered to a point which would insure a

supply for Canadian market only, leaving nothing available for export. "Whatever course we have to take," he said, "we do not intend to furnish coal to prolong troubles in the United States."

Coal Seized in Ontario. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. TORONTO, Ontario—The provincial Fuel Administrator, H. A. Harrington, has seized all the bituminous coal in Ontario, whether in transit or in storage, having been notified from Ottawa that the Canadian Trade Commission has instructed the customs officials that an embargo had been placed on all coal shipment from Canada. This action was taken at the request of the federal authorities, who believed such a course necessary to protect public utilities and essential industries, in view of the recent strike of bituminous miners in the United States.

### NEW YORK PRINTING SHOPS AGAIN RUNNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Although Typographical Union Number 6 voted on Sunday that compositors "on vacation" in sympathy with the locked-out printing pressmen and feeders should not return to work until their demands for a 44-hour week and a \$14 wage increase were granted, George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants Union, says that more than two-thirds of the printers of the seeding locals have reaffiliated with the international organization and that practically every printing shop in the city is operating, although not in every case with a complete crew. Mr. Berry says a committee has been formed of former conservative officers of the seeding unions who have always fought direct action and Bolshevism and that they have already succeeded in opening up several printing houses with full crews.

### TEMPERANCE UNION OUTLINES PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in session here, passed a resolution yesterday requesting all library authorities to remove from libraries all books favoring alcohol and opposed to national prohibition. The reason given is that prohibition has been made a part of the national Constitution. Plans are being perfected for raising \$1,000,000 for Americanization, dry law enforcement and instruction in the high schools.

The suffrage bureau of the union was formally abolished. Speakers are urging that the prohibition of tobacco be immediately taken up. The session was preceded by a great temperance jubilee in honor of the ending of the liquor traffic.

### GREAT LAKE PORT CONFERENCE TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. DETROIT, Michigan—Deepening of Great Lakes waterways to make them navigable for ocean vessels will be considered by delegates from all Great Lakes ports who will meet at Windsor, Ontario, today and tomorrow, with experts of the United States and Canadian governments. The conference will take up the problems of improvement proposals, together with their effects on the general prosperity and development of the American and Canadian northwest.

### DR. CHADSEY REINSTATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois—Dr. Charles E. Chadsey is now superintendent of a meeting of the city of Chicago, upon the refusal of the Appellate Court to grant an order to prevent him from taking his seat. Dr. Chadsey was employed at a salary of \$18,000 a year, but was later ousted by a Board of Education appointed by Mayor Thompson, which a lower court held was not a legal board as Mayor Thompson had appointed two members in the place of two of the old board whose time had not expired.

### MINING SESSIONS OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Exposition of Mines and Mining and the American Mining Congress opened annual sessions here yesterday. The exposition has 100 exhibits, covering 50,000 square feet of floor space and including five government exhibits. The National Industrial Conference, the National Gold Conference, and the National War Minerals Conference, are being held in connection with the mining conference. They will close on Friday night. The meeting was opened by Dr. Van H. Manning, director of the United States Bureau of Mines.

### BRITISH CIVIL AVIATION REPORT

LONDON, England (Monday)—The report of the Department of Civil Aviation, today shows that 21,000 flights were made and 52,000 passengers carried with only 13 accidents since the official opening of the service in Great Britain last May. A fast mail service between London, Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam is expected shortly.

### PRESIDENT OUT OF DOORS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson was taken down stairs in a wheel chair yesterday and out on the White House lawn near the south portico. This was the first time he had left the White House since his return from the western tour.

## RADICALS DEFEATED IN FRENCH ELECTION

### Returns Indicate That Republicans Are Sure of Ten Seats, Progressives of Nine, Liberals of Ten, and Socialists of Ten

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The latest returns from the French elections indicate that practically every radical candidate was defeated. It was virtually a "poilu" election as the French soldier took more interest in it than he has in an election for generations. The radicals lost 17 seats which they formerly held in the French Senate. On the other hand the Conservatives polled a light vote. Indications are that they control but two seats.

It was a sweeping victory for the middle class or Republican group as they are known. The Republican Party is sure of 10 seats, the Progressives of nine, the Liberals of 10, and the Socialists of 10—not a complete return, but sufficient to indicate the outcome of the election. The return of Aristide Briand, André Tardieu, René Viviani, and a number of others of their type, is assured. Albert Thomas, the French Labor leader, was also elected, though the Labor Minister, Mr. Colliard was defeated. Prince Murat, in whose home President Wilson lived, was elected.

### French Press Comment on Elections

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Sunday)—France, Italy, and Belgium are all holding their parliamentary elections today. The French candidates are divided into two parties, the Bloc National Republicain and the United Socialists, or Bolsheviks, they are characterized. Both are making in the French press a last appeal to the electors.

"Those who, for the triumph of their ideas, think only to oppress their countrymen are not worthy of the name 'Republican,'" says Alexander Millerand.

"The 'Petit Parisien' takes for its motto, 'Neither reaction nor revolution.'"

"The 'Matin' says, 'Let France remain the France of victory, and let our Republic be based on democracy and production.'"

"The 'Journal' says, 'The new Chamber, be it good, bad, or indifferent, suppress the present difficulties under which we suffer; be it bad, will do us all the harm it wants. The only remedy is in our hand.'"

"The 'Echo de Paris' says, 'Not voting is treason; let us vote for the national bloc.'"

"The 'Figaro' says, 'Let us sacrifice our personal consideration for the success of the national bloc. The election must above all signify that France does not want to be oppressed by the dictatorship of a class nor to be governed by the soviet régime.'"

"The 'Victoire' says, 'Women must help the country by asking their husbands, brothers and fathers to vote for the national bloc candidates.'"

"The 'Homme Libre' says, 'It is essential for the new Chamber to have a Republican majority.'"

"The 'Radical' says, 'All citizens must be united to establish in this country a reign of order, work and production without which there is no democratic progress. Let us fight famine, anarchy and Bolshevism.'"

### Women Asked to Send Votes by Post

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Sunday)—The two papers, the "Quotidien" and the "Excelsior," took the initiative in organizing a suffragist manifestation today, both papers asking the women to send by post their vote just as if they were really voters. Motor cars are also to go all over town to collect the women's votes and the results may prove interesting.

### Alcoholic Drinks Not Sold in Rome

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—(By The Associated Press).—Alcoholic drinks with the exception of wine were not allowed to be sold today on account of the elections and the police recommended that the wine shops sell wine only moderately. The police authorities reserved to themselves the right to order the closure of wine shops should the people display signs of excitement.

### Minister of Interior to Retire

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BRUSSELS, Belgium (Saturday)—It is learned from a well-informed source that the members of the government will hand the King their resignations on Monday and that the King will ask them to remain at their posts till the opening of the new Chamber on December 2. It has been confirmed that Baron de Broqueville, the Minister of the Interior, definitely retires next Monday. It is not known so far, who will succeed him.

### WOMEN VOTERS OF NEW YORK MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. UTICA, New York—Women from all sections of this State are meeting here in the fifty-first annual convention of the New York State League of Women Voters, formerly the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. The legislative, political, and social activities of the organization will be discussed, according to Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, chairman, and a far-reaching policy outlined.

## ARRIVED AT WILL HAVE A TREMENDOUS EFFECT UPON THE CIVIC LIFE OF NEW YORK STATE DURING THE COMING YEAR," SAID MRS. LAIDLAW.

The so-called welfare bills for protective legislation for women, proposed by the joint legislative committee with which the league is affiliated, will be discussed, and it is thought there will be some difference of opinion between the state and city organizations regarding the campaign waged by the state organization before the recent election against Speaker Sweet of the assembly, Mrs. Ida Samuels, a member of the assembly, and others who opposed these bills.

The convention is held jointly with the Women's Civic Club of Utica and the thirty-third congressional district organization of the league.

## GERMANY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD RUSSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The "Homme Libre," Mr. Clemenceau's organ, says that despite the non-ratification of the treaty by the United States, the attitude of Germany toward Soviet Russia does not permit of any longer delay in the creation of a constitution for the League of Nations. Actually peace will only begin with the League of Nations, which has the most important and urgent task of organization and consolidation to fulfill. Besides the reality of peace, however, the peoples are waiting for a less uncertain situation, for a less difficult life and for better days.

### Plebiscite for Teschen Area Postponed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Saturday)—The plebiscite which was arranged for the Teschen area on December 31, will not take place on that date as it has not been found possible to make the necessary arrangements in time.

## MILK CONSUMERS STRIKE IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—Milk drivers found a "consumers' strike" in progress in New York yesterday when they made their early morning deliveries. On many doors were signs reading, "Milk strike—no milk wanted here until Thursday."

The strike was called by the Community Councils of National Defense, and "strikers" will abstain from the use of milk on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays of every week until the price of milk is lowered. The strike call does not affect families with children under four years old.

Producers and distributors of milk have protested against the "strike," asserting that if it is made effective the result will be that many producers will be obliged to go out of business.

## MARTENS LETTER NOT YET RECEIVED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—State Department officials said yesterday no communication had been received from L. A. Martens, Bolshevik representative at New York, offering to provide transportation for Russian citizens in this country who desired to return home, or whose presence was regarded by the United States Government as undesirable.

## PREMIER'S OPPONENT AT NEXT ELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. CARNARVON, Wales (Monday)—R. T. Jones, the secretary of the Welsh Quarrymen's Union, has been chosen as a candidate to oppose Mr. Lloyd George at Carnarvon at the next election.

## NEW MAINE HIGHWAY PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. PORTLAND, Maine—Preparations are being made for much state road work next year in the region of Dexter, and probably the unfinished link in the Dexter-Dover road will be completed. This construction of road will fill a long felt need in Corinna, Dexter, and adjacent towns as well as by the people residing to the north in Piscataquis County. For several years this 16 miles of highway has been one of the worst in central Maine and during the rainy season has been practically impassable.

## OCEAN FISH SENT TO DETROIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts—More than 400,000 pounds of fresh ocean fish, in a train of special refrigerator cars, was sent to Detroit, Michigan, last night by the Bay State Fishing Company. The fish will be distributed in Detroit to factory and mercantile establishments, for the use of employees. The cargo was valued at \$50,000. Many similar shipments are planned as a means of reducing living costs in inland cities.

## NEGROES TO TAKE CENSUS

NEW YORK, New York—Negroes will be engaged as federal census takers, in sections where they form the largest element of the population, for the first time in history, Arthur G. Dore, United States supervisor of census, announced yesterday. Preference will be given to Negroes who were in the military service.

## PASSPORT RULE EXPLAINED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bona fide business men or tourists whose nationality is not of enemy character are not intended to be excluded from the United States under the war-time passport control regulations, the United States Embassy at Buenos Aires was informed yesterday by the State Department.

## DECREE CANCELS OIL LAND PATENTS

### United States Supreme Court Invalidates Claim of the Southern Pacific Railroad to Holdings in Naval Reserve No. 1

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The government by an opinion handed down yesterday in the Supreme Court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000 alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific Company.

In disposing of the case, the Supreme Court reversed federal court decrees dismissing proceedings instituted by the government to have the land, which is located within Naval Reserve No. 1, returned to the government.

The government charged that the company at the time the patents were issued in 1904 under a railroad land grant, which reserved mineral lands, knew the lands to be valuable for oil, although it filed alleged false affidavits to the contrary. The United States District Court held that while there had been no actual discovery of oil on the land, surrounding conditions clearly indicated that it was valuable for oil, and the Circuit Court of Appeals which reversed this opinion, is now in turn reversed by the Supreme Court.

In rendering the opinion, Justice Van Deventer said the Southern Pacific officials were not acting in good faith, owing to their efforts to prevent the fact becoming known that they were seeking to obtain the land, and that they "were attempting to obtain the patent by representing that the lands were not mineral when they believed the fact was otherwise."

"After considering all the evidence," he said, "we think it is adequately shown that the lands were known to be valuable for oil when the patent was sought and obtained."

Regarding the company's contention that a general land office agent examined the lands and reported them as non-mineral, the court said the report was made in another connection, and was not considered by the government in approving the company's selection.

"It did not relieve the company from showing that the lands selected were not mineral," said the opinion, "nor did the company understand that it had any such effect. Besides, if the report could be considered here, it would be without any real evidential value, for it appears from testimony given by the agent at the hearing that he was not a geologist or familiar with oil mining, and that his examination of the lands was at best only superficial."

## EFFORTS TO CHECK ENTRY OF GERMANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—German subjects, disguised as Polish citizens, are trying to enter the United States by way of Mexico, the State Department has learned. The department has taken all necessary steps to prevent the carrying out of the scheme. It was stated no passports are being issued for United States citizens to enter Germany, and no Germans are entering the United States openly. Until the Peace Treaty is ratified, former relations with Germany are not to be resumed.

## KING REGRETS INJURY TO W. E. JOHNSON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The King has expressed his regret that W. E. Johnson, the American prohibition worker, sustained injuries as a result of the students' "rag" on Thursday. Leif Jones, president of the United Kingdom Alliance, has sent a cable to Ernest Charrington expressing the Alliance's and his own regret and indignation at the incident.

A deputation of students representing all the colleges of London University associated in the "rag" called at the American Issue Publishing Company's office on Saturday to express their regret at the accident.

## PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—New York today welcomes the Prince of Wales. He is due in Jersey City at 10:30 o'clock and at the Battery a half hour later. The Mayor's committee of welcome to distinguished guests will conduct him up Broadway to the City Hall, where he will be received by the Mayor in the Aldermanic Chamber. He will then visit Grant's Tomb and later go aboard H. M. S. Renown for luncheon. The Prince's days in New York are to be filled with sightseeing. This

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evening he will be guest of a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, given by Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Davidson on behalf of the former War Council and associates of the American Red Cross. Later he will attend a concert at the Metropolitan Opera House. In the afternoon Bishop Birch, in behalf of the New York Bible Society, will present to the Prince a Bible, with a ceremony similar to that followed when the Prince's grandfather, King Edward VII, was given a Bible by the same society. Aboard the Renown, the afternoon the Prince will receive a delegation from the Inter-Racial Council from which he will gain an idea of the varied elements that make up the citizenship of the United States.

## RAILWAY WORKERS PLAN NEW MACHINERY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BRISTOL, England (Monday)—J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, addressing a meeting of the railwaymen at Bristol on Sunday, outlined a new scheme for the future working of the railways. At the outset, he made clear that negotiations on standard wages were being dealt with by the executive, independently of the new machinery. The scheme proposed to set up a joint board of railways, composed of five general managers, and five members of the railwaymen's unions. These would have plenary powers to deal with wages and conditions subject, on the men's side, to their executive.

In the event of failure to agree, on the part of 10, they could call in another body of 12, consisting of four representatives of men, four from the railway companies, and four from the public, one of whom could be a Trade Unionist, unconnected with the railways and the other representative of the cooperative movement. There would be an independent chairman.

This body would be advisory, but neither body had power to take away the right of striking. Mr. Thomas also explained in addition that local machinery would be set up to enable the men to meet, locally, an equal number of the managerial side, to deal with local matters and grievances. In addition to the scheme described three members from the railway unions would join the railway executive committee, with coequal power with general managers on the committee.

Mr. Thomas explained that a strike must be the last resort, but it would not prevent workers from trying to provide machinery, to enable them to feel that they would have fair play.

## ECUADOR OIL STATUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Congress of Ecuador has passed a law, which has been approved by the President of that Republic, providing that petroleum mines, unless adjudicated under certain terms, belong to the State. This is similar to the Mexican subsoil law.

## PASSPORTS STILL NECESSARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Sunday)—Despite reports that had been circulated to the contrary, passports are still necessary between England and France.

**CP OS**

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## Walter Pater

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
Did I ever see Walter Pater? Last week I should have said so. Today after reading the Pater section in George Moore's "Avalows," I am inclined to answer yes.

It was at a London dinner party, an unconvivial gathering, one of those solemn functions where you feel that the hostess is not entertaining for pleasure, but is paying social debts, and flatterer her husband's business friends. I was invited because I always seek to pay for my dinner by trying to be amusing and idealistic. On such occasions, in the intervals of saying funny or transcendental things, I would try to "place" the guests. With most of them this was easy. They had accepted the invitation because it was the thing to do, or because they knew that the dinner would be good. On one occasion, I remember it and him quite well, a gentleman sat opposite me whom I could not catalogue. He seemed to be at the dinner and yet not of it; his massive and immobile exterior appeared to be acting properly and formally, according to the laws of good society; but it looked to me as if his actions were governed by marionette strings, while his real self was inactive and unmoved by his surroundings. This also was the method of Henry James, polite to punctilio, but giving very little of himself when he was enjoined into society to which he did not react. Indeed this stranger was not unlike Henry James. They were both examples of the "jollid" type. The ugliness that is not ugly, because behind it is mind and esprit. Henry James in those days wore a beard; the stranger at the dining table had decorated himself with a heavy mustache, and perhaps he was, if possible, still more magisterially shy than James. Each I am sure called his neighbor Madam, and the manner of each would be correct and courteously distant, whether she was a frisky ingénue or a stern dowager.

That was years ago. I thought no more of the remote, massive and kindly stranger with the heavy mustache until I read George Moore's "Avalows," which contains a chapter or two on Walter Pater, written with art and candor. Only George Moore can write thus naively and discursively. He draws a picture of Pater when the author of "Imaginary Portraits" was living in London and attending just such dinner parties as that at which I had been present; and the picture is so clear that I said to myself—the remote, massive, kindly stranger was certainly Walter Pater. The author of "Marius the Epicurean" never used slang, but slang is expressive. I will employ it. Pater was present at those forlorn dinner parties because he was eager to "play the game," to "do his bit." He had not only a beautiful but also a conscientious nature, and Moore suggests that when Pater came to live in London he decided that to avoid society would neither be decorous nor seemly. "He wanted to live, to join up, to walk in step," so he solemnly accepted these invitations to boring dinners, talked platitudes to ingenuities and dowagers, lawyers and stockbrokers, and all the while he was far away; the real Pater was elsewhere "burning with a hard gem-like flame," in that twilight land of the Pagan-Christian world through which Marius glided; or in Greece, or with the young Botticelli, or with Watteau, or in Oxford; of course he returned to Oxford, to the city of lost causes and dreaming spires; of course he returned to his dreams, after this attempt to "play the game" in London. Oxford was his real home.

It was from Brasenose College, Oxford that he wrote a letter to "my dear adamicus Moore" about the Confessions (not Augustine's), and Moore, who at one time idolized Pater, prints in his "Avalows" a story about Pater's literary origins, his style, "that style unlike all other styles," which, whether it be fiction or fact, is delightful. Some one had given to George Moore a copy of Goethe's "Italian Journey," which he had looked into and wearied of, finding it pompous and empty. He was about to throw the book aside when his eyes alighted on a chapter called "S. Philipp Neri." He read a little, read more, read on with avidity; then he allowed the volume to drop upon his knee and meditated. George Moore is always most Mooreish when meditating in Ebury Street with his cat on his knee. His next book should be called "Meditations."

He had a vision. He saw Pater alone in a library; he saw him standing on the fifth step of the ladder taking a book from the shelf; he saw him turn the leaves indifferently, then suddenly fix his mind acutely upon Goethe's study of S. Philipp Neri. Immediately he knew the thoughts that were flocking through Pater's mind: they were these—Shall I write an article on Goethe's style with special reference to S. Philipp Neri, or shall I say nothing about it? Pater decided against writing about S. Philipp Neri. He replaced the book, descended cautiously from the ladder and looked anxiously around. Then he removed the ladder to another part of the library. There the vision ended, and George Moore said to himself, "I have come

upon Pater's origins, but if I make it known to the world it will be said that I have robbed Pater of part of his glory." Hardly, George! But you have caused a run on Goethe's "Italian Journey." I have ordered a copy from the little bookseller round the corner.

All the week I have been going about with a copy of "Marius the Epicurean" in my jacket pocket. I have been reading it in tram-cars and in subways, on the elevated and in elevators, in tea rooms, and while waiting for election returns. I had read it before, years ago, in the sumptuous edition of Pater's works which I purchased feeling that no page could be too noble, no margins too ample, for his exquisite prose. But that edition is in England. So I went to a New York branch public library and borrowed "Marius" in a crowded, and a cloth binding. Nothing, neither binding nor locality, can lessen its remote and wistful beauty. Some one has said that what distinguishes Pater from other literature is that the former suggests a withdrawal from the common life. That is why "Marius" is fine, and why Pater's literary life was fine. They were withdrawals from the common life. In the wonderful second chapter of "Marius" called "White-Nights" there is a passage that explains this withdrawal gently and beautifully.

It is his mother who is speaking to Marius. "A white bird, she told him once, looking at him gravely, a bird which he must carry in his bosom across a crowded public place—his own soul was like that! would it reach the hands of his good genius on the opposite side, untroubled and unsoiled?"

We all know so much about the Renaissance, and the great figures who moved through it (indeed we are all a little tired of the Renaissance), that we are apt to forget the dark time before we were awakened to the Renaissance, to forget that it was Walter Pater's delicate and sensitive artistic and literary antennae that made the persons and products of the Renaissance living and lovely. The present bustling generation can hardly realize what the books of Pater meant to the youth of Oxford and Cambridge, of Harvard and Yale. Greece and Italy, under the spell of his interior imagination, became spiritual actualities: he opened the doors to comradeship in beauty. He understood what was significant and vital, and he could explain. No book that has ever been written about Watteau can approach in insight and charm his "Imaginary Portrait" of Watteau.

To produce his finest work Pater had to make a withdrawal from the common life, to remove himself from the Present to the Past. I have added his "Essays from the Guardian," and his "Sketches and Reviews" to my Pater shelf, as I have added George Moore's dinner story to my Pater bibliography. I place these two volumes in the dinner-table category. He wrote the essays, contained in them, dear man, just to keep in touch with modern life: he reviewed the books of his friends—Moore, Symonds, Gosse, Wilde, and he wrote on Flaubert and Robert Elsmere; but all in his dinner-table, polite manner. There is no withdrawal in them. Being by Pater, of course they are interesting, and there are arresting passages such as "Theology is a great house, scored all over with hieroglyphics by perished hands. When we decipher one of these hieroglyphics, we find in it the statement of a mistaken opinion." But these essays, produced when Pater was trying to "do his bit" in modern literary life, are not the real Pater. You must seek him in his earlier exclusive and seclusive books; yes, and also in the famous passage on Mona Lisa.

I cling to that and always shall. I go farther and say that Pater's prose is better than Leonardo's painting. The pen has outpainted the brush. But since Literary Societies and schools have adopted this passage and made it popular, the Intellectuals have begun to despise it, and to call it purple, rhetorical, and sentimental. Mr. George Moore is almost angry at Pater's "flagrant sentimentality" written about the Gioconda, and he quotes somebody who says that the reason the lady never ceases to smile is because she overhears all the nonsense that is being said about her in the Louvre. But Pater's passage on Mona Lisa has a way of bobbing up and taking a new lease of life. Mr. Eaton in an article on "The Influence of Free Verse on Prose" in The Atlantic puts this "purple passage" into free verse and finds it "curiously pale, vague, monotonous and jerky." I find it rather nice. Let the reader judge.

Here is the head Upon which "all the ends of the world are come." And the eyelids Are a little weary. It is a beauty Wrought out from within upon the flesh. The deposit, Little cell by cell, Of strange thoughts, And fantastic reveries, And exquisite passions. Set it for a moment Beside one of those white Greek goddesses Or beautiful women of antiquity, And how they would be troubled By this beauty! Into which the soul, With all its maladies, Has passed! And, as Leda, And, as Helen of Troy, And, as Saint Anne, The mother of Mary.

Pater wrote with difficulty through the leisure of ample mornings; he corrected and recorrected through the quiet afternoon with imperturbable assiduity, and in the evenings, like Marius, he absorbed nourishment from other minds. He has said in "The Renaissance" that the tendency of all the arts is to aspire to the condition of music. His jeweled, consciously wrought, and beautiful prose certainly has that tendency. But his gift to the world is something more. It lies in his withdrawal, in his communication of something beyond and above the insistent Present, something hidden yet revealed to initiates. Like his own Marius again, he seems to be carrying a white bird in his bosom, always with him, always untroubled and unsoiled, across the public places. So much is this sense of withdrawal

needed that, if I had my way, I would make every Mayor and Governor, before he was allowed to take office, whether Democrat or Republican, sign a paper, saying that he had read recently every word of "Marius the Epicurean."

A white bird, a bird which he must carry in his bosom.

## POLITICS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The freiside parliament assembled variously. The engineer came in from riding, the artist and the teacher to return a book, the farmer's wife was staying in the house; mother unraveled a knitted sweater in a strategic corner and father was the most useful man in the house—he stoked the fire. The engineer began it. Mother was speaker as a rule and introduced the topics, but today the engineer was too "embarrassed de richesse" to wait for the meeting even to be called to order; he plunged in.

"I saw a photograph in the paper of that new leader of the farmers' party; it confirms my worst suspicions; they're no good; they couldn't be with a man like that at the head of them!"

"We can none of us help our faces, you know, William," replied the farmer's wife, sweetly—and the house roared. "Besides," she went on, "he's a great friend of ours and perfectly splendid man. He mayn't be a politician but he's none the worse for that."

"He's a Bolshevik; he couldn't help it with a face like that—and his whole party are Bolsheviks, too," plunged the engineer deeper. That was the worst of William, he had no finesse and it took ages to extract the reasons for his diatribes.

As to Appearances

"Well," broke in the artist, feeling the ground getting a little firmer under his feet, "if you're going to judge a man by his appearance in an evening paper, it's worse than by the company he keeps." You mayn't believe it, any of you, but I've had my portrait in the newspaper twice in my chequered career. Je, moi, ego! The first time I looked like an Eskimo flapper and the second like a nonagenarian Negro, and as a question of privilege I ask the house if I am like either. You'll have to get a better reason for the hope that is in you than that, William!"

William wasn't squelched, and William wasn't yet demobilized.

"The farmers opposed conscription, anyhow. Have you forgotten the deputations that came down here to protest and couldn't find anywhere to sleep—and serve them right—and now here they are joining up with Labor, which is full of Bolshevism, and only yesterday one of them sold Margaret a cauliflower on the market for 10 cents that could not have cost him more than a quarter of a cent to grow. I tell you they're a gang of profiteering Socialists with a soviet in their pockets, and you mark my words, they'll come to a bad end and so will you if you support them!"

The teacher had been wriggling like an oriental dancer. "It's my turn now. Give me a whole minute, it won't take more. The farmers weren't opposed to conscription, they were only opposed to taking the men off the land and not providing women substitutes as they did in England. What was the sense of shouting 'increased production' and conscription at the same time without taking any proper steps to supply the labor? There's one thing the farmers didn't oppose, William, and that's prohibition. They put it through."

"Hear, hear," from the speaker with the wool ball.

No one in the freiside parliament ever said much more at a time than could be got out at a breath, and before the teacher could get another the farmer's wife cut in. "You got a bargain with that 10-cent cauliflower, William. I get 15 for mine at least, and I'd like to see you grow one for a quarter of a cent. Of all the fiddling jobs market gardening's the fiddlingest and any farmer who goes in for it deserves all he gets."

"William, I'd love to make a sketch of you holding a Hyde Park soap box against a battalion of farmers' wives armed with cauliflower bombs." The artist was trying to relieve the tension. "But one thing I do think will be interesting and that is to see how the 16-hour-day farmer agrees with the eight-hour labor man."

A Grievance

William wasn't listening; the last sentence is only included because the teacher, who was sitting next to him, heard most of it and the speaker seemed to catch a word here and there. William was booming. "Every farmer west of Winnipeg's a millionaire; they've all got motor cars, and spend the winters in California. They make the government guarantee the price of wheat and they howl about free everything that they need, when nothing we ever smell or taste is free. What's going to happen when they run the whole country? They will soon—you mark my—"

"I move that the question be now put—" broke in mother, posing the wool ball as if ready for the next debate. "There's no good in getting heated, children, every one is entitled to his own opinion."

"So long as he keeps it to himself," chuckled father, as he poked the fire. "What was your motion, William? I won't ask you to write it down this time."

"I consider the farmers a lot of Bolsheviks in disguise," replied William with a wink, or was it the light on his glasses, "and that when they come into power I won't be able to keep a horse." "The noes have it, you're in a minority of one, William. My vote goes against you. I think the new farmers' party is the greatest sign of awakening good there has been in my time. The old parties are breaking up; the people are beginning to think for themselves instead of through voting machines called Liberal and Conservative, and women have got the vote at last! What's the next motion?"

## THE LEGENDS OF HIRAM ABIFF

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

More legend than fact has been woven around the character of Hiram, the widow's son, of Tyre, or, as he is more generally known, Hiram Abiff. This last name, however, does not occur in the English Bible. It is first met with in the German translation, which was the work of Martin Luther. He translated the words, "Hiram, his father," in II Chronicles ii, 13, and iv, 16, as "Hiram Abiff," and the same reading is now to be found in the Swedish version. Calmet, in his "Dictionary of the Bible" has pointed out that the word "Hiram" signifies "high intelligence" and says that Hiram was called "father" by Solomon and the King of Tyre because he was the chief director of the work on the temple. It is clear that Hiram could not have been the father either of David or of the King of Tyre. It is of interest to recall that Khurum or Her-ur, Hermes, or Hercules. The word Abi or Abiff, regarded by some writers as a surname, was a title bestowed by the Hebrews as an honor upon their chief advisers and the intimate friends of the reigning monarch.

The story of Hiram is given in the Old Testament, I Kings vii, 13-45 and II Chronicles, ii, 11-14. In the first place Hiram is described as the son of a widow of the tribe of Naphtali, and in the second as the son of a woman of the daughters of Dan, an obvious impossibility, as a woman could not belong to two tribes. The Rev. Morris Rosenbaum, a well-known Hebrew and Masonic scholar, maintains that two Hiram are spoken of, and points out that they were engaged upon different work in connection with the building of the temple. One was a brass smith only, but the other was an all-around workman, skillful in every kind of metal work, also in stone and timber—consequently a builder and a master of device, an architect.

One Masonic tradition runs that about four years before the building of the temple, Hiram Abiff, as the agent of Hiram, King of Tyre, purchased some curious stones from an Arabian merchant, and upon inquiry where he met with them, he was told that they had been found upon an island in the Red Sea. King Hiram at once sent his agent to investigate, and he had the good fortune to discover many precious stones and, amongst the rest, an abundance of the topaz, with which the King of Tyre adorned his palaces and temples, as we read in Ezekiel xxviii, 13. Subsequently, according to Pliny, the island was called Topaz, from the abundance of this stone found there.

Masonic Legend  
The story familiar to Freemasons is that Hiram Abiff was slain before the temple was completed, but if only one Hiram was referred to in the Old Testament, this story lacks corroboration either there or in Josephus. Masonic tradition asserts that he met his fate within the precincts of the temple before the work was completed, which is at variance with I Kings vii, 40 and II Chronicles iv, 11. The tradition runs that it was the duty of Hiram Abiff to superintend the workmen, always examining the reports of his officers with the most scrupulous exactness. At the opening of the day when the sun was rising in the east, it was his custom, before the commencement of labor, to go into the temple and offer up his prayers for a blessing on the work. In like manner, when the sun was setting and the labors of the day were completed, he returned thanks. Not content with these devout expressions, he always went into the temple at midday, when the men were called from labor to refreshment, to inspect the work, to draw fresh designs upon the tracing board, and to perform other labors, never forgetting to consecrate his duties by solemn prayer. These practices are said to have occurred for the first six years in the secret recesses of the "Lodge," but, for the last year, in the precincts of the "Most Holy Place." At length, on the very day appointed for celebrating the copstone of the building, he retired as usual at the meridian hour, and did not return.

According to the Rev. Morris Rosenbaum, the legend of Hiram Abiff's murder can be substantiated by the Scripture narrative, although there is no mention of it in the Old Testament. "Hiram, his father," he contends, refers to the father of Hiram, the second, who is said in the verses immediately preceding to have carried out the casting of the huge brass articles, and that the proper interpretation of the passage in Chronicles is: "And Hiram (the father) made the pots and the shovels, but Hiram (the son) finished all the work which he made for King Solomon," viz., the two pillars, the sea and the lavers.

In the history of the Masonic degree of architect we are told that on the stoppage of the work in consequence of the passing of the chief architect of the temple, King Solomon assembled all the masters who were distinguished for their talents, and formed them into a lodge or council to supply the place of Hiram Abiff and conferred on them the privilege of entering the Sanctum Sanctorum, on the portal of which had been engraved the letter "G" inclosed within a blazing star. From this period the plans and designs of the temple were placed at the disposal of the Lodge of Architects. King Solomon is said to have founded the degree of grand architect with the view of forming a school of architecture for the instruction of the brethren employed in the temple and of animating them with the desire of arriving at perfection in the royal art.

Builders of Other Temples  
The Ghiblism, or stone-squarers, polishers, and sculptors, says Dr. Oliver, a high Masonic authority, were the Dionysiacs, a society of architects, who built the temple of Hercules at Tyre, and many magnificent edifices in Asia Minor, before the temple of Solomon was projected. They were the masters and wardens of the lodges of Masons during the erection of this famous edifice; to them was intrusted the execution of those works of art and genius which were projected by the chief architect, Hiram Abiff; they maintained order and regularity throughout the vast number of inferior workmen and laborers.

There was in Egypt a body of builders known as the Hiero Latomi, or sacred builders, and the tradition runs that they migrated along the shores of the Mediterranean, eventually settling in Tyre, and they would naturally bring with them much of the wisdom of the Egyptians, particularly the arts of building and architecture. Tyre thus became a center of learning and civilization, and a most likely place for Solomon to turn when in need of skillful workmen and artificers for the building of the temple.

Hiram Abiff's History  
Hiram Abiff lived toward the end of the tenth century B. C., at which time, and many centuries later, in the time of Tutmosis III (about 1600 B. C.) Hiram's countrymen were renowned for the production of works of art. Dr. Anderson, in his "Book of Constitutions," issued in 1738, says: "Solomon had the laborers of his own; but he much obliged to Hiram, king of Tyre, for many of the Ghiblism and Bonai, who lent him his best artists and sent him the firs and cedars of Lebanon; but, above all, he sent him the mason Hiram Abiff, who, in Solomon's absence, filled the chair as deputy grand master and in his presence was the senior grand warden, or principal surveyor and master of work."

Some continental brethren hold that the art and mystery of the Masonic Order was first introduced at the building of the Tower of Babel; thence handed down by Euclid, who communicated it to Hiram Abiff, under whom, at the building of the temple of Solomon was an expert architect named Mannon Grævus, who, according to legendary lore, introduced it into England.

Tatian in his "Book Against the Greeks" relates that amongst the Phenicians flourished three ancient historians, Theodotus, Hysicrates and Mochus, who all of them delivered in their histories an account of the league and friendship between Solomon and Hiram, when Hiram gave his daughter to Solomon, and furnished him with timber for the building of the temple. The same is affirmed by Menander of Pergamus. This Hiram, of course, was the King of Tyre.

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## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 1005)

## The Hardships of Clerks

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the perusal of The Christian Science Monitor, which stands for right as might and advocates a living wage for all classes of labor, policeman, carpenter, etc., I have never read of a plea made in behalf of our store clerks, men and women, who are non-unionists, have no strikes, hence no raise in salaries, or, if any, but few and far between and those not commensurate with the times.

Let us compare the carpenter's salary, with a family, and the clerk's with a family. The clerk has to possess at least an ordinary education, be a competent salesman, be well dressed, immaculate in laundry, clean shaved, hair cut to a finish, nice ties, street-car fare daily, and last, but not least, an expensive lunch if he is not content to go hungry, a denial not calculated to make a very affable clerk, which is an indispensable attribute for the retention of his business; work from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. and on Saturdays all day, with the exception of two summer months, all for \$25 or less per week. This is about one-half of what the carpenter or milkman gets, who can wear overalls, be well shaved and unshined, carry a lunch from home, and, in short, can save in these ways a great deal that is impossible for a clerk to do. And yet, the clerk must meet all these expenses in addition to sheltering, feeding, and clothing his family.

The above is a mathematical problem which I wish you would help them to solve.

Bonus—yes, I know of a clerk, who received last year a bonus of \$125. He had been with a rich firm for six years, and this was the first recognition in the way of a bonus that he had ever received. He was grateful for it, but, think of it, \$20 a year, not \$2 a week, to add to a salary of \$20 per week, with a family and all these daily expenses to meet! Would he not rather dispense with the bonus and get a living salary each week?

Is this justice? Is this brotherly love? Is this doing to others as you would like them to do to you? Is this right, or is it might prevailing? In truth we can but say an emphatic no to the above interrogatories. The clerk has no union to force a raise, no union to stand back of him in raising a voice against this injustice, and this very fact should win for him the support of the right-minded public (who do want to see fair play), open their eyes to its unfairness and call the attention of the employer to a sense of justice.

I know that many of these clerks try to do with two meals a day and when a lunch is included it is not enough to satisfy.

(Signed) SALLIE I. WARD.  
Chicago, Illinois, October 29, 1919.

CANADA'S WORK FOR SOLDIERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
An army of soldiers trained thoroughly in the arts of peace constitutes part of Canada's reconstruction program, and she is now fitting 19,290 disabled soldiers for the duties of civilian life. Col. Hugh Clark, M. P., parliamentary secretary, says that the investment of \$57,000,000 for the fiscal year, which makes it possible to offer a seven months' course in vocational training to these men, is a national investment, since it encourages the disabled soldiers to become producers and restores their independence. During the training course they receive from \$60 to \$150 monthly.

## NEW LONDON MOTOR BUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Some of the new London motor buses for which people have been waiting so long are now beginning to make their debut on the streets. The chief points that strike one about these buses are the absence of advertisements and the fact that the driver sits alongside the bonnet instead of behind it in the usual way.

The chief features of the new motor buses were explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by a motor bus inspector, who said: "By altering the position of the driver's seat, we were able to provide seating accommodation for 12 extra passengers on the bus, and we have done this without increasing the size of the vehicle. The platform at the back has been considerably increased in size, so that people can now come down from the top of the bus, and alight from the interior without interfering with one another. This means that the buses will be able to discharge their passengers and allow new passengers to get on board in very much less time and with far less jostling and scrambling than formerly. In the center of the platform is an upright rail, which will be of great assistance to those able passengers who persist in getting off the bus before it stops." Inside the bus, the inspector pointed out, the straps which were provided for the use of those standing, have been done away with and upright brass rails have been substituted. It is presumed that the idea in abolishing the straps is to abolish the strap-hanger.

In reply to the question as to how the alteration of the driver's seat would affect the steering, the inspector said he did not think the drivers found the new buses any harder to drive. In fact the opinion seemed to be that they were, if anything, easier to manage.

The buses certainly look more comfortable to ride in, the seats inside being placed crosswise facing the front, except those beside the door. There is not the top-heavy appearance there was about the old buses, owing to the fact that they are slung lower on their springs, and so are nearer the ground. These details, however, diminish in importance before the fact that when more buses are running, the dweller in Suburbia, who at present waits on the curb watching the packed buses go by, will be able to get home earlier.

**Moore Push-Pins**  
or Push-less Hangers  
Use them and you may change wall decorations as often as you like without injuring the wall paper or plaster. The steel points do the trick.  
Sold by hardware, stationery, and photo supply stores everywhere.  
10c Per Packet  
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.,  
40 Berkeley St., Philadelphia

**Balduff EGYPTIAN CHOCOLATES**  
Their mellow, creamy deliciousness fulfills your highest ideal of a refined chocolate confection. Made of the freshest, most luscious fruits and nuts and only the sweetest, purest chocolate. More delightful—more satisfying—"Par Avenue."  
Sold at most good shops in U.S. or sent postpaid, \$1.25. Price refunded if you are not pleased. Samples, in facsimile of large box, sent to any address on receipt of 10c.  
BALDUFF—The Confectioner, Omaha, Neb.

**BEECH-NUT BRAND PEANUT BUTTER**  
"Some Picnic, I Say!"  
It is a keen satisfaction to wear a Scarf, a pair of Gloves or any Haberdashery with the assurance that it is just the article for YOU—in color, style and material.  
Right now we have an unusually fine variety of Street Gloves, Silk Scarves, Silk, Lisle and Woolen Hosiery.  
The pleasure in helping you choose will be no less than yours in the wearing.  
Furnishings Department  
At right of entrance  
MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY  
400 WASHINGTON STREET  
"The Old House with The Young Spirit"  
BOSTON

When They Grow So Fast

THAT'S why they are hungry all the time. You can't fill them up. And you can't give them sweets all the time. That's why the wise mothers always have on hand a jar of Beech-Nut Peanut Butter to spread on bread, crackers or toast. It's as "filling" as sweets, and thousands of mothers think it's better.

Order a jar today, but be sure they send you Beech-Nut—the kind that's so rich in flavor and so free from bitterness and grit. And write us for the New Free Recipe Book, "A Hundred and One Recipes with Beech-Nut Peanut Butter."

BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY, CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.  
"Foods of Finest Flavor"



## MINERS LARGELY REMAINING IDLE

Operators Say Intent of Court Order Is Not Achieved—Coal Shortage in Some Places—Negotiations Are Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Negotiations between the scale committees of the miners and operators of the central competitive field were not begun yesterday because the operators were not ready, but it is expected they will meet the miners today. The outstanding fact as the coal strike enters its third week is an apparent determination on the part of individual miners throughout the central field and many other fields to remain idle until the result of the negotiations is known.

Operators yesterday condemned the failure of the men to return to work as a violation of the intent of the injunction obtained by the government and of the mandate from the United States Court at Indianapolis to officials of the United Mine Workers of America to withdraw the strike order. Technically, they assert, the government won its point when the strike order was withdrawn, but practically the production of coal is about the same as when the strike began on November 1, or 30 per cent of normal.

### No Pressure on Idle Miners

There was no move by the government yesterday to bring legal pressure to bear on the idle miners. The policy still appears to be to hope the conference will reach a settlement in a short time and so obviate the necessity of further drastic action. In the meantime coal reserves are dwindling and complaints of a shortage resulting in closing down of some industries, are being received. John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, still refrains from uttering any word or sending out any statement that the miners could construe as an appeal to return to work.

Among telegrams received by the operators yesterday were several which clearly indicated the sentiment of the men who are continuing the strike on their own responsibility. From Columbus, Ohio, it was reported that the miners were waiting for orders from their district or national officials, and would not work until explicit orders were received. Around Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the miners were said to be awaiting a settlement at the Washington conference.

In Indiana and Illinois the ranks of the strikers are unbroken.

### Situation Outside Central Field

Outside of the central competitive field, the strike is virtually in full effect in Michigan, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, and Washington. Gains in the number of mines operating and of men at work are reported from central and northwestern Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, northwestern Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. The last-named State is the only one in which the union ranks have been broken to any considerable extent. In Wyoming an agreement is said to have been reached for the men to return to work and receive retroactive benefit of any increased wages resulting from the Washington conference.

The car supply is unsatisfactory in the non-union fields of West Virginia and in both union and non-union fields in eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, owing to the large number of cars loaded with coal that are on side tracks. If this car shortage is not relieved by tomorrow, it is said, production in these fields will slow down. At the Department of Justice denial was made of the charge that the order withdrawing the original strike order had not been sent out properly by union officials. Some operators had asserted that the cancellation order did not bear the union seal nor have the customary signature in facsimile of the officials, and that miners were taking their cue from this in not returning to work.

### Steel Men Resume Work

Many Breaks in Their Ranks Reported in Pennsylvania and Ohio

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—There were many breaks in the ranks of the steel strikers in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and northern West Virginia as the strike started its ninth week.

The biggest break came at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where 8000 men returned to the Cambria plant, which has been closed down since the second

### We Specialize in Paul Jones Middies

Girls' Regulation Dresses, Boys' Suits

Charles Henry Fox  
5615-17 Germantown Ave.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### Flowers from The Sign of the Rose

are always fresh. Four shipments daily.

Charles Henry Fox  
221 South Broad Street, Philadelphia  
in the Middle of the Block

day of the strike. Normally there are 15,000 men employed at the plant, but, owing to the fact that all departments were not ready to resume, the entire force could not be put to work. Twenty-five foreigners, all armed, who were picketing the plant's entrances, were arrested.

At Steubenville and Mingo, Ohio, resumptions were also started. Both towns have been down tight since the first day of the strike, the Carnegie plant at Mingo reported 60 per cent of its normal force out. The Labelle Iron Works reported 90 per cent of its force at work.

The Wheeling (West Virginia) district is the only one in this section now seriously affected, and many of the plants there will resume this week. Numerous meetings were held by the employees the past week, votes favoring a return to work generally being the result.

### Few Men Back in Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pittsburgh News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Coal miners in the bituminous fields of western and central Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, northern West Virginia, and Maryland did not return to work yesterday to any great extent. Only about 25 per cent of the 50,000 men employed in district No. 2 were reported as returning. Fewer than 3000 out of 42,000 in district No. 5 were at work. In sections of northern West Virginia and eastern Ohio, coal operators declared only six mines out of 150 were working. More than 50 per cent of the strikers returned in the Georges Creek and Potomac fields of Maryland. Only in the vicinity of Morgantown and Fairmont, in West Virginia, are the mines near normal operation. Operators say 90 per cent of the union men and mines are working in this region, many of them having returned to work last week following the calling off of the strike.

### Coal Supplies Short

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Electric lighting in 26 southern Illinois towns and at Scott Flying Field will be shut off within 48 hours as a result of the coal strike that is continuing in the southern Illinois field. The miners are defiant and at one point have adopted resolutions condemning President Lewis and Secretary Green, and asking that they resign. The coal supply of other towns in the mining region is rapidly dwindling.

In St. Louis, non-essential industries must close within a few days, according to the regional fuel committee. Many trains in the southwest are to be discontinued at once.

### State Action Assailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—G. Angus Fraser, Adjutant-General, who was served yesterday with an order to appear in the District Court here to show cause why he did not relinquish the Washburn Lignite Company's mine at Wilton, seized last Thursday under orders from Governor Frazier, would make no statement pending the arrival of his personal attorney, Seth E. Richardson of Fargo, who was expected to reach the city early this morning. It is sought to hold General Fraser and Capt. L. R. Baird of the home guard, who forcibly took over the Washburn mines under Governor Frazier's proclamation of martial law, personally responsible for their alleged unlawful acts and for any civil

### At Geuting's You Can Get Beautiful Full-Fashioned Silk Stockings with cotton Garter Tops and Feet at the Remarkable Price of \$1.50

WE ARE extremely proud to offer these beautiful silk stockings at such a price as \$1.50—indeed, we believe that they cannot be matched elsewhere in Philadelphia under \$2.00. In white, black and colors. All full-fashioned—all sizes.

Exquisite Evening Slippers

THE HIGH LOUIS HEEL

THE PETITE LOUIS HEEL

This is one store adequately ready for the social season. Our superb slipper creations in patent and dull leather, \$9 up, in satins, \$10 up, in silver, at \$12 up.

Many say Geuting's have the finest assortment of Imported Buckles and Slipper Trimmings in town

1230 Market Family Store

1308 Chestnut Family Store

Also a Quick-Service Men's Shop at 19 S. 11th St.

Every Foot Professionally Fitted—Three Geuting Brothers Supervising

Geuting's (pronounced GYTING) The Stores of Famous Shoes Philadelphia, Pa.

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## RADICAL PROGRAM CALLED A MENACE

Lusk Committee Investigating Seditious Activities Issues a Statement—Teachers Sign a Communist Manifesto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Lusk Committee investigating seditious activities issued a statement yesterday saying that an attempt to put into effect the program advocated by the I. W. W., the Communists and the Union of Russian Workers, must of necessity be followed by force and violence, and constitutes an unlawful means to alter or amend the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and as such, is a menace to the Constitution which must be eradicated.

The committee said that the prosecutions resulting from information recently gained in raids were not based on the theory of government entertained by the defendants because "in a democracy, every man should be permitted to entertain any belief relative to the form of government and may advocate any change" in it. But the committee said the methods proposed for such change must be subject to the closest scrutiny. Any advocacy of change must be along legal lines, and no change which involves violence or unlawful means could be tolerated.

The Communist Party, in its manifesto, said the committee, sets forth as its proposed means of change the general strike with a political objective, aiming to so paralyze industry and transportation as to render the present government unable to function, at which point the workers are to seize the power of the government and set up an industrial republic. The party, it is said, specifically repudiates the use of the ballot as a means. And the committee says the same ideas are advocated by the I. W. W., the Communist Labor Party, various anarchist groups, the Union of Russian Workers "and other subversive bodies."

Samuel A. Berger, Deputy Attorney-General, says that at least six public school teachers here have signed the Communist manifesto. He thinks the remedy for any of what he calls Bolshevik propaganda in the schools is higher pay for teachers. School officials are expected to take action against Communist or other extremists among the teachers.

### League of Women Voters to Convene

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The New York State League of Women Voters, formerly the suffrage organization of the State, will hold its fifty-first annual convention in Utica, November 18 and 19. The improvement of election laws, food supply and demand, protection of women in industry and improvement of laws concerning the civil status of women will be discussed. The non-partisanship of the organization will be one of the chief subjects of discussion, and it is expected that a far-reaching policy for this large non-partisan body will be determined upon. The Women's Civic Club of Utica and the thirty-third congressional district organization of the league will act as hostesses to the convention.

### Dispute Causes Walkout

MAYNARD, Massachusetts—Conflict between two Labor unions caused a walkout of operatives from the Asabet mills of the American Woolen Company here Tuesday. Officials of the mills, who estimated that 20 per cent of the plant was involved, said it was a struggle between conservative and radical elements among the workers.

Operatives affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America have objected to alleged radical tendencies of a group of employees organized under the Amalgamated Textile Workers, and have demanded of the members of this group that they join the United Textile Workers. Their walkout was said to be intended to enforce this demand.

### Many Workers Returning

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YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—As far as the workmen of Niles, near here, are concerned, the steel strike virtually ended yesterday when more than 1000 men returned to the Stanley Manufacturing and Ohio Galvanizing Mills. The returning workmen have been admitted to membership in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, which has working agreements with the Niles plants.

At the Youngstown mills, increased operations are reported and large crowds of pickets gathered around the mill gates. A force of 5000 pickets may be used before the week ends, union organizers say.

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transcript of the evidence against five other women teachers said to have been found to be members of the Communist Party. It is contended that it does not matter whether these teachers preached radicalism or not, but that the doctrine they are required to maintain in the class room must be theirs the rest of the time.

### Admissions by Mr. Martens

So-Called Envoy Aiding to Spread World-Wide Revolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That he is witness at the spread of a world-wide revolution was the admission made yesterday by L. A. Martens, so-called envoy in the United States of the Russian Soviet Government. His offices at 110 West Forty-third Street, he admitted, were the American headquarters of Lenin and Trotsky, whose Communist manifesto called for the "destruction of all capitalist governments" and "a reign of terror" by the working classes wherever resistance was found.

Mr. Martens appeared as an unwilling witness at City Hall before the Lusk Committee investigating seditious activities after he had been threatened with imprisonment for contempt for refusing to produce certain papers. He changed his mind and agreed to comply with the committee's order.

It was stated by the committee that the evidence obtained from Martens probably would be forwarded to the State Department, with recommendations that he be deported.

### Severe Penalty Urged

United States Senate Measure Would Punish Government's Foes

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The writing, printing, circulating, or uttering of language urging the forcible overthrow of the government would be made a felony punishable by a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or 20 years' imprisonment, under a bill introduced yesterday by Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from Washington. The measure was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Persons convicted of destruction of private property or injury to a person while engaged in an attempt against organized authority, would be sentenced to not more than 40 years' imprisonment or fined \$50,000.

Property owners permitting meetings where overthrow of the government was advocated would also be punished under the act, which also provides the extreme penalty for anyone who by violating the act causes the death of a person.

"The bill," Senator Poindexter said, "is intended to enable the United States to protect its functions and agencies from anarchy and Bolshevism. It is aimed at organizations

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widely known as a "store that gets the new things first," having direct connections with the sources of supply in every line of merchandise handled—which means everything generally found in what is known as the MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE.

The Store's growth from the beginning has been steady and uninterrupted—this year the greatest of all. And the indications are that the business for the late autumn and the holiday season will by far exceed that of any former season.

Our expectation for the season is based upon the fact that we anticipated a scarcity of merchandise in many lines; and incidental to making early provision for amply large stocks we saved much money for our customers, as it is well known that practically every kind of goods costs more to produce now than a year or even a few months ago.

Therefore, we believe our customers enjoy certain advantages, in quality, variety and value, be their needs what they may—Apparel, things for personal use or adornment, Furniture or



## ERRORS CHARGED TO A HISTORIAN

Figures Given to Show That Only  
About 3 Per Cent of American  
Troops in Revolution Were  
Irish, Instead of 38, as Claimed

This article written by J. Gardner Bartlett of Cambridge, has been divided into five parts. Its purpose, as declared by the author, is to show that the part taken by the Irish in the American Revolution was about 3 per cent, therefore small and insignificant, as stated on October 16, 1919, by John Sharp Williams, United States Senator from Mississippi, and not 38 per cent as claimed by Michael J. O'Brien, historiographer of the American Irish Historical Society. Part I was published in The Christian Science Monitor on November 12; Part II on November 14, and Part III on November 15.

### IV

An absurd attempt is made by Mr. O'Brien on pages 308-09 to show the early prominence of the "Irish" in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, as indicated by "Irish" names in the indices to volumes 1 to 14 of Suffolk County Deeds covering the period 1640-97. His list of 53 names is as follows, although I have rearranged them alphabetically: Edward, James and Thomas Barrett, James Barry, James and Peter Butler, John Casey, John Cogan, William Coleman, John and Edward Collins, John and Roger Corbett, John Cosgrove, Teague Crehore, Daniel, John and Matthew Cushing (Cushing), William Dempsey, David Fitzgerald, Thomas Foley, Arthur Gary, Ambrose Gibbons, Arthur, Thomas and William Gill, Ferdinand Gilligan, Anthony and Thomas Griffin, William Healey, Robert Keane, John Keane, David, Elizabeth and John Kelley, Thomas Killen (Kellond), Henry Larkin, Nicholas Lynch, Florence and Thaddeus McCarty, Fergus McDowell, John McGounne, John McKenny, Darby Maguire, Dermot Mahone, Michael Martin, Anna Mullins, Brian and Thomas Murphy, Patrick O'Hogan, and Samuel and Thomas Sexton. Out of these 53 persons, only the following 16 were actually "Irish": James Barry, John Casey, John Cosgrove, Teague Crehore, William Dempsey, David Fitzgerald, Thomas Foley, Ferdinand Gilligan, Nicholas Lynch, Florence and Thaddeus McCarty, Fergus McDowell, John McGounne, John McKenny, Darby Maguire, Dermot Mahone, Brian and Thomas Murphy, and Patrick O'Hogan. Some of these 16 names are repeated, so appear a total of 35 times in the index, but as the total number of personal mentions in this index is over 35,000, the per cent of "Irish" mentions in Suffolk Deeds from 1640 to 1697 is less than one-tenth of 1 per cent, a fact that Mr. O'Brien fails to indicate! Of the remaining 37 names on Mr. O'Brien's list, Fergus McDowell, John McGounne, and John McKenny were among the Scotch prisoners captured by Cromwell at the battles of Dunbar and Worcester, a few hundred of whom were transported to Massachusetts; the other 34 persons were all from England; Cogan, Kellond and Kelley were from Devonshire, the Collinses from County Essex, the Cushings from County Norfolk, Arthur Gary (ancestor of Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation) was from Hertfordshire, and Robert Keane was from Berkshire, etc.

On page 224, Mr. O'Brien betrays further ignorance of New England genealogy in the following sentence: "The breastwork at Bunker Hill, known as the rail fence, was defended by a company of soldiers from Bedford, New Hampshire, whose officers were Col. Daniel Moore, Maj. John Goffe, Capt. Thomas McLaughlin, and Lieut. John Patten, all natives of Ireland." The facts are as follows: Col. Daniel Moore was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1730, son of John and Jennet Moor, who were "Ulster Scots" of no "Irish" blood whatever, and came to New England in 1722; Maj. John Goffe was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1727, son of Col. John and Hannah (Griggs) Goffe, Capt. Thomas McLaughlin, (Paris) Goffe of Boston, and great-grandson of John and Hannah (Sumner) Goffe of Boston. He was of English ancestry in every line and had not one drop of "Irish" or even "Ulster Scot" blood in his veins. Lieut. John Patten was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, in 1752, son of Matthew Patten and grandson of John Patten, an "Ulster Scot" of no Irish blood, who came to New England in 1728. Capt. Thomas McLaughlin was born in the north of Ireland about 1725, son of John and Mary (Gillmore) McLaughlin, "Ulster Scots" of no Irish blood, and was brought to New England when about 10 years of age.

Throughout his book Mr. O'Brien claims as Irish all persons who were born in Ireland or whose parents or earlier ancestors lived there for a few generations like the "Ulster Scots." While in the American colonies all immigrants from Ireland were generally termed "Irish," those not of Irish blood certainly did not consider themselves "Irish" and object to being termed such, as appears from the following lines in a letter from the Rev. James MacGregor, minister of Londonderry, New Hampshire, to Governor Shute of Massachusetts dated February 27, 1719-20: "We were surprised to hear ourselves termed Irish people, when we so frequently ventured our all for the British crown and liberties against the Irish papists." (Provincial Papers of New Hampshire, Vol. 3, p. 770.)

## PRIVATE CONTROL OF SHIPPING IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Private rather than national control of the United States merchant marine is favored by the National Marine League, whose purpose is described in a recent statement as the promotion of full recognition of the para-

mount need of providing world-wide export outlets for the products of United States manufacturing industries, to the end that Labor and Capital may be more steadily and profitably employed.

The league says that advocates of nationalizing the merchant marine cannot use the war record of government operation of ships as an argument for continuing this regime in peace.

"By a prodigious expenditure of money," says the league, "and a martial discipline, the government, measurably freed from the myriad and widespread demands for service which affect a transport system in peace, did with the aid of British ships splendidly accomplish its war objectives. A great achievement, indeed, but only as it is judged by martial and not by commercial standards."

The league urges revision of navigation treaties.

## NATIONALIZATION OF MINES IS ASKED

Public Ownership League Also  
Wants Investigation of the  
Natural Resources of United  
States—New Political Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Resolutions were passed by the Public Ownership League of America at its conference here yesterday calling upon the President of the United States to appoint commissions to investigate and report on the conservation of the water sup-

consumer. The resolution also presented, as one reason for public ownership of the mines, the present situation in the coal fields of the country.

At yesterday afternoon's session, J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the Committee of Forty-Eight, New York City, urged those attending the conference here to go to the convention called by the Committee of Forty-Eight at St. Louis, December 9 to 13, where the matter of forming a new political party will be considered. He declared that the Committee of Forty-Eight at its conference expects to outline a program that will checkmate the reactionary I. W. W. program and the reactionary forces opposing them, which, in their course, he said were more dangerous than the direct actionist who would blow us up.

The conference of the Committee of Forty-Eight, he added, hopes to drive a wedge between the two forces. It would adopt a platform, he thought,



A British timber-frame house

Great Britain is giving consideration to this type of dwelling owing to the need of rapidly meeting house-shortage problem

## TIMBER-FRAMED HOUSES FOR BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
LONDON, England—The all-absorbing question in Great Britain, as in so many other countries, is that of housing accommodation, and among other means proposed for relieving the existing shortage of houses, is the construction of the timber-frame house. This type of house is now under consideration, and it is hoped may provide dwellings at a reasonable cost in Great Britain. Its structure is similar to that of many of the older houses, still standing firm, which were built well over a hundred years ago. Today it would be erected of timbers framed together, covered externally with a layer of boarding, next a layer of brown paper, or other fabric, and finally with feather-edged weather boarding.

Internally, the walls are either of lath and plaster, or are covered with a composition walling material. The roof is tiled or slated, according to the locality, and the chimneys and fireplaces are of brick. A thin layer of concrete is spread over the entire site and a wall of brick is then laid, sufficiently high to keep the timbers off the ground. The usual deep foundations and their expense are avoided. Architects and contractors are now engaged in estimating the cost of such houses as compared with those built of brick and the result is awaited with great interest.



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## RECOUNT IN OHIO SOUGHT BY DRYS

Fraud Has Unquestionably Taken  
Place, Declares Prohibition  
Leader—Unusual Features of  
the Vote Are Explained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—In discussing the prohibition situation with reference to the appearance of the government, on Thursday of this week, before the United States Supreme Court in an appeal from the decision of United States Judge Evans of Kentucky that the War-Time Prohibition Act is unconstitutional, dry leaders here say that there has been a great deal of loose talk about the effect of the recent Ohio vote, many people being unable to understand why some proposals were carried by the drys and some by the wets.

It is pointed out that the proposals to repeal the Ohio state prohibition amendment and to legalize 2.75 per cent beer were proposed state constitutional amendments initiated by the wets, and the way to vote dry on them was to vote no. On the other hand, the question of approving the ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment and the enactment of a state enforcement law were referendum proposals on which a dry vote had to be yes. But the farmers, the drys say, were organized against a certain other proposal under the slogan, "Vote no on all constitutional amendments," and it is held that many voters failed to distinguish between proposals on the referendum ballot on the one hand and the proposals involving state constitutional amendments on the other.

### Fraud Is Alleged

This, it is asserted, is one explanation of why the State repudiated repeal of state prohibition by more than 40,000 but on the face of the returns failed to approve ratification of the federal amendment by a few hundreds. The drys say it is significant that enough "mistakes" to account for the wet margin were found in Cincinnati, where enough similar "mistakes" were found two years ago to keep the State wet after it had been actually carried dry.

"The Anti-Saloon League," says William H. Anderson, its New York state superintendent, "has taken steps for an official recount of the vote because, whatever may be shown, fraud is unquestionable, and the league is content to leave to the experience and judgment of the public the question of which side is responsible for it."

The prohibition forces emphasize that danger lies in the nullification efforts that seem to give aid to in-

condary elements during this time of stress. Mr. Anderson declares that although a nullification bill passed by New York State, for example, probably would be upheld by the United States Supreme Court, it would put the State in the attitude of inviting its citizens to violate the federal law. It would give encouragement to every radical, and what is worse, might make liquor available to be used in inflaming the citizenship and particularly the Labor elements, while general conditions are reaching equilibrium.

"It is only such prohibition as we have had," says Mr. Anderson, "that has prevented bloody riots and violence during the recent strikes. Failure to do everything possible to prevent sluicing down the country with liquor at this critical time amounts to disloyalty to the welfare of the nation."

### League Leaders Meet

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Representatives of the Anti-Saloon League of America were in conference here yesterday planning a campaign to raise \$20,000,000 with which to wage a world wide prohibition fight. Officials of the league from all parts of the country were present.

### Law Is Sustained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—War-time prohibition was upheld by Judges George A. Carpenter and Louis Fitzhenry in the United States District Court here yesterday, sitting in an injunction suit brought against government officials by Hannah & Hogg, Chicago liquor dealers, to prevent the officials from enforcing the War-Time Prohibition Act.

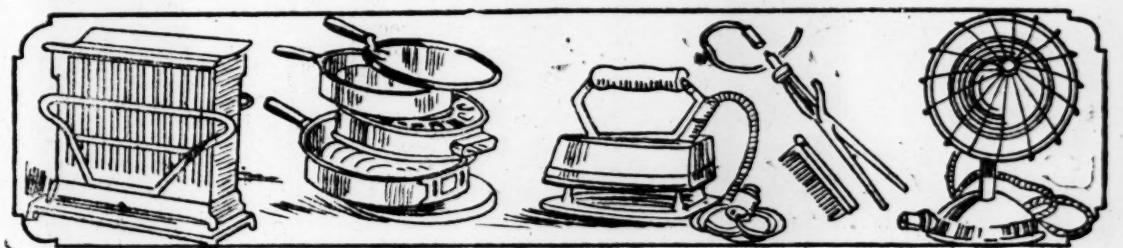
### Two Boats Seized

MIAMI, Florida—Seizure by federal authorities of two boats plying between Florida ports and the Bahama Islands was declared yesterday to be the first step in a campaign to end illicit liquor traffic between the near-by British possessions and the United States.

## CHICAGO WORK FOR RETURNED ARMY MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—In the last seven months 34,970 returned soldiers have been placed in jobs paying from \$18 a week to \$10,000 a year by the Chicago bureau for returning soldiers, sailors, and marines, according to figures made public recently by Maj. John S. Bonner, director of the bureau. "We estimate that we have saved the men over \$2,000,000 in fees that employment agents would charge for services in obtaining jobs," said the Major. Employers had responded, he said, with far more offers of employment than could be filled.

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- Electric Grill—You can cook, boil, fry or roast on this grill; for a tasty bit after the theatre the grill is unsurpassed.....11.50 and 12.50
- Electric Vacuum Cleaners—We have a variety of types, all the leading standard makes. Call and see demonstrated this week our Special Cleaner, which is very light in weight, easily moved about, most efficient in its work and fully guaranteed.....36.50 and 65.00
- Electric Washing Machines—Does your washing at very small cost, you will soon pay for the machine with the money saved on your weekly washing, no labor, all the washing and wringing done by electricity. Call and see how it is done in our laundry room. An experienced attendant is always here to assist and explain.....125.00 to 150.00



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Geo. Collins & Co. (Wholesale also), 215 Columbus Ave.  
Moore, Smith Co. (Wholesale also), 250 Devonshire St.  
Geo. W. Reynolds, Inc. (Wholesale also), 70 Franklin St.  
Standard Tire & Rubber Co. (Wholesale also), 104 Portland St.

**WHOLESALES**

American Motor Equipment Co., 181 Mass. Ave.  
Andrew Dutton Co., 60 Canal St.  
Hub Cycle Co., 14 Portland St.  
Deatur & Hopkins Co., 124 N. St.  
Wetmore-Savage Co., 180 Mass. Ave.  
Hill & Hill (Retail also), 90 Federal St.  
Mass. Whip & Saddlery Co., 97 Portland St.  
Henry C. Stearns & Co., 90 High St.  
Charles W. Sabin (Retail also), 74 High St.  
Ranno-Spicer Co. (Retail also), 30 High St.



## SPAIN'S DUTY IN MOROCCO DEFINED

Count de Romanones Says That if Necessary Country Must Spend Last Peseta to Gain Her Objects in Spanish Zone

LONDON, England.—The Count de Romanones, former Premier of Spain, probably the strongest individual political force in that country, Liberal leader and staunch friend of the Allies throughout the war, has made a short visit to London, preparatory to his return to the political maelstrom of Madrid for the winter season, and to the deeply important affairs of lasting consequence to the Nation in regard to her domestic circumstances and her foreign relations that will have to be dealt with in this period. It is likely that the next few months will be big with the fate of Spain in various ways. She must set her political house in order so that, with the smallest handicap, she may go forward to that reconstruction and development, at home and abroad, for which she is otherwise well prepared and for which her resources lend her the greatest encouragement.

The Count de Romanones, on this first visit to England since the beginning of the war, had no special political object in view, beyond that of observation and the testing of public feeling toward Spain, and the prospects of more intimate relationship and cooperation between the two countries. In this respect he expresses himself as entirely satisfied, and he views with the utmost complacency the commercial and political relations of Spain with England, France, and the United States in the future, both near and far. Since before the war, he has never ceased to insist in all his public utterances on the vital necessity for Spain, at whatever cost in other directions, to draw ever closer her bonds with the powers of western civilization, and he exerted himself to the utmost extent in this direction when in power. He is glad to see good signs at the present time, signs that his own efforts, and the efforts of those who have been associated with him in this policy, are bearing fruit. The Count has been pleased to accord a long conversation on important matters with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, with whom he has discussed the state of Spain and the chances awaiting her.

### No Faltering in Morocco

At the outset, and in preliminary he became the questioner and asked for the latest information concerning events in Morocco, as to which all Spain is very anxious now. He considered that the news, as conveyed to him in reply, was good. Spain, he said, would have to go through with this enterprise thoroughly. There could be no more faltering. The point was put to the Count that an appreciable section of Spanish opinion was to the effect that as a business proposition the Spanish enterprises in Morocco could never be made to pay, and that therefore it was to be discouraged. In reply, he said that the force of that section of opinion had been considerably reduced in recent times, as the real essence of the problem came to be better understood and appreciated, and very little was ever heard now of any idea of abandonment, while the little that was heard did not count. There had been a not unnatural tendency in the past, perhaps, to take a narrow view of the significance of the Morocco question to Spain. More recently, however, international aspects had been better considered and understood with the result indicated.

"It is not a question," said the Count, "as to whether the Morocco enterprise is worth the money in the material sense. My own view is and has always been that if necessary Spain must spend her last peseta and use

her last man to gain her objects in the Spanish zone. If possible, the necessity is more apparent now than ever. As to a direct material result, looked at in the simple business way, that is perhaps doubtful, so far as the near future is concerned, though having regard to the resources and possibilities of Morocco there is obviously no doubt as to the benefits to be gained in the long run. But this is the narrow way of looking at the problem. It is not a matter of direct commercial profit, immediate or otherwise. It is a question of political prestige. Spain's claims, obligations, and rights in Morocco are clear and evident. They are not disputed, and if the Nation were to falter in the prosecution of her duty in this matter now—as she will not—the consequences would be disastrous.

### Problem of the Mediterranean

"It is not merely a question of Morocco only. It is realized now better than before that the Morocco problem is the problem of the Mediterranean, and that nothing less. Spain must and does regard it in that way, and from this aspect its importance is really overwhelming, incalculable. Many unfair criticisms have been passed upon the Spanish effort in the zone. However, that is now being made on a new basis, and good results are already forthcoming. When tranquillity is established in Morocco and the development of the country is permitted to go on unhindered, the advantage to Spain of her policy of determination will be plainly demonstrated.

"Some points of political difficulty may be ahead, but they cannot be by any means insoluble. It appears that the precipitation of the Morocco problem as between France and Spain, apropos of the question of Tangier, is imminent. It seems that the French attach a constantly increasing importance to Morocco."

Speaking with added vehemence and emotion, the Count continued: "For us the Morocco question is vital. I repeat that, if it is necessary, we should lose every peseta and every man in the prosecution of our endeavor there. Yet neither for Morocco nor for anything else should we quarrel with France. How then must the political problem, whatever it may be, be settled? In politics there is no problem that is insoluble, and it often happens that the most difficult thing about a problem is the projection of the same at the outset."

### Too Many Politicians

In considering what he termed the "really serious matter of the excess of politics in Spain, and perhaps elsewhere," Count de Romanones went on: "A certain important distinction should be drawn which is not always done. It is not really the case that we have too much politics, but that we have too many politicians. These latter, forming their new views and schemes in the way of political machination and enterprise, detach themselves, make new combinations and form small new sections for the propagation of their own plans. In the mass of public opinion, even in the smaller classes of authority, there is no support for these merely individual enterprises and schemes and policies. The public view is broader, more reasonable, and the great issues are fewer and well defined."

"But in broad issues and comprehensive parties the enterprising politician who would be a leader and have politics of his own does not find the opportunity he desires. So he sets to work individually, and more and more politics are created, and there is confusion and delay. That is the case with

us in Spain. In the proper and great sense of the national problems that need to be dealt with and upon which public opinion is formed or is being formed, there is not too much politics—but there are too many politicians with politics of their own about which the mass of the people are little concerned."

### Relations With United States

The Count is optimistic about the future of the country, immediate and far. She stands well with the nations, her foreign interests are being enhanced, she draws closer to her relatives in South America, and, above all—she laid emphasis on this point—she is on excellent terms with the United States.

"There is no longer any trace of bitterness between us," he said, "in respect to the Cuban War. In so far as these matters are forgotten, as they should be, this is forgotten by us, and, as it seems, by the Americans, who have perhaps less to forget. A few years ago, feeling between the two nations was still keen, but there is no more of this now. We hardly seem to remember that there were once such grave differences between us. Much has happened since then, and it is well that nations should not treasure their grievances."

"Before the European War a better understanding had been thoroughly established between us and the United States, and various circumstances of the war have tended greatly to improve that understanding. The United States has constantly exhibited a sympathetic and helpful attitude toward us, and it has been greatly appreciated by Spain. In this matter I wish most particularly and emphatically to express my earnest appreciation and that of Spain generally for the splendid work, tactful, wise, thorough, and beneficial, that is carried on in Madrid by the United States Ambassador there, Mr. Willard. He personally has been a very great force in the improvement of the relations between the two countries, and the value of his services is incalculable."

### Help of American Engineers

American enterprise is having a considerable effect upon the country and will have far more in the future. The Americans are with us in large number, preparing development schemes and setting about their application. This is notably the case in the matter of engineering and railways. One finds American engineers and commissions of engineers everywhere. They are in the van of foreign cooperation with Spain. It must necessarily have important results in many directions beyond those immediately apparent. Our own people, by what they see, are encouraged and stirred to emulation. A fact that may not be generally appreciated is that American engineers have planned for us that most important of railway enterprises, the new line from the French frontier to Algeiras, which it is agreed is, in the world sense, one of the most important undertakings of modern times. The Americans wished also to construct it for us, but that part of the business I think we can do ourselves and we should prefer to do it."

### SUGAR PROPERTY PURCHASED

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Sugar Refining Company yesterday confirmed the purchase of the Cunaagua sugar mill and plantation in Cuba. The property consists of 110,000 acres of land and a factory capable of producing 600,000 bags of sugar a year. The purchase price is said to have exceeded \$10,000,000.

## AERIAL MAILS CAN BE MADE TO PAY

Figures Show That British Post Office Could Send Mails by Aeroplane at a Profit

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—So far none of the attempts to conduct aerial mails can be considered as other than experimental, although some of the services in the United States are now almost regarded as established institutions, notwithstanding that they cover routes already served by railways. These lines, of course, must be regarded from a different standpoint from those over undeveloped countries, such as the French Colonial Air Mails, although the lessons to be drawn from the latter are equally important.

Great Britain has been curiously reluctant to make an experiment of the kind, and the air mails inaugurated during the great railway strike were only flown for a week. The charge of 2s. per letter restricted the use made of them by the public, and was doubtless intended to have this effect; it was an emergency service, pure and simple. Previous air mails in Great Britain, such as the London-Windsor post in 1911, were merely for propaganda purposes, and not intended as serious post-office experiments.

### Economy Paralyzes Aviation

Aviation, so far as official work is concerned, has been almost at a standstill in Great Britain since the end of July. There is great uncertainty as to the future of the various departments; and, added to that, the economy campaign has had a paralyzing effect in this and many other directions. Allowing as much as possible for these depressing influences, it remains a mystery why no definite steps have been taken to establish aerial mails which, so far from being uneconomical, would actually bring in revenue.

Apart from the conviction afforded by the figures presently to be quoted, which show conclusively that air mails can be conveyed at a profit to the post office, there is the benefit to be secured by finding employment for men and for factories. Great Britain more than any other country engaged in the war has on her hands a class of service and former service pilots and mechanics, many of whom have no other practical training than aviation. Large numbers of them are out of employment; but they have to be fed and clothed. Why should they not be usefully employed?

### Large Force Essential

Furthermore, as frequently urged by leading statesmen and military men, it is essential for the security of the country, not that a large air force should be maintained on a war footing, but that the industry of aircraft manufacture should be preserved on such a basis that it could, if the necessity arose, quickly expand and meet all demands. At present, unfortunately the personnel are being kept in idleness; they are losing their train-

ing; many are leaving the country; and aeroplane manufacture is rapidly being reduced to a mere triviality. In the United States, France, and Germany, this disintegrating process has not been so complete, and it appears now to have come to an end.

Aerial mails, besides more than paying for themselves and quickening the circulatory system of the community, would arrest this disintegration of the vital industry. The proof that they would pay is afforded by a vast array of figures before the writer, of which only the conclusions will be given. The figures are all based on the working cost of multi-engine machines, on the assumption that only with such craft could reliability be secured. These machines are much more expensive in upkeep than single-engine machines; and recent experience of the London-Paris service with single-engine machines shows that almost perfect reliability can be secured with them. The same is true in the United States. And, with perfected organization, more frequent emergency landing grounds would be provided, with remounts.

### Cost Per Ton Mile

The figures given here, then, are all based upon a rather extravagant estimate. One calculation assumes that a four-engine machine carrying only one ton at 100 miles per hour in five-hour stages will cost 40s. per ton mile. In other words, the cost of running such a machine for one hour will be £200; a machine, as above, carrying half a ton instead of one ton will cost £400 per hour as a ton-mile proposition. At £2 per ton mile it costs .0184d. to carry one ounce for one mile. The rates then for the following journeys are: London-Birmingham, 1.51d. London-Bristol, 1.54d. London-Newcastle, 3.03d. London-Glasgow, 5.09d.

A member of the Aircraft Manufacturers Association is quoted as saying that 2s. per ounce was too high a charge, and that 6d. per ounce would be remunerative. His statement is undoubtedly true, as in no case do the figures given here amount to 6d.

### Aerodrome Accommodation

One authority puts the cost at £19d. 4s. per ton mile, on the assumption that the government would provide adequate aerodrome accommodation; in which case it would cost one-sixth of a penny to carry 1 pound one mile; about 1s. 3d. to carry 1 pound 100 miles; 13s. 1d. to carry 1 pound 1000 miles; and £65 10s. to carry 100 pounds 1000 miles.

Another estimate—and one which in the writer's opinion is nearer the mark—puts the cost per ton mile at £1 11s. 8d. Like all others, it includes insurance and upkeep and every conceivable item. It is, however, based upon war experience, and obviously in peace time this would be regarded as extravagant. One esti-

mate, it is to be noted, comes down to 17s. 6d.

It is not reasonable to expect a full load for each journey, and a margin should be allowed for possible errors. The fact remains, a machine with available lifting capacity of one ton can carry some 50,000 average letters, and at 1s. each these would yield £2500 revenue. Even at the higher estimates given above, such a machine could travel 10 hours at 80 miles per hour (800 miles) and still have a margin of £500 profit for the journey!

The figures given are, of course, not to be taken as absolutely accurate; but all except the lowest estimate are certainly on the side of caution, and it should be remembered that no allowance is made for the inevitable reduction of running costs that will come in the near future, provided manufacturers are encouraged.

## NEW ZEALAND PLANS MILITARY TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Before the close of the war, the New Zealand Minister for Defense proposed that provision should be made for putting the youth of the country into military training camps for a period of three or four months in their nineteenth year.

A short period of intensive training in camp, he said, was worth several years of weekly or monthly parades from the point of view of efficiency, and he believed that the proposal would be in the interests of the boys, as well as of the Dominion, which must have an adequate defense force in the years to come. As New Zealand adopted universal military service in 1909, with an obligation of training on all young men, the change advocated was only one of practice.

The camp system apparently is not

going to be adopted by New Zealand. The leaders of both the chief political parties have indicated their disapproval of it. The Labor Party is hotly opposed to it, on the ground that the perpetuation of the training camps brought into existence during the war would create a standing army and a military caste. Some of the churches have condemned the system on account of the allegedly low moral tone of the camps. The farmers, who are a big factor in politics here, are alarmed at the prospect of losing their young men for several months on end. The public generally appears to think that since the old system, without standing camps, enabled New Zealand to play a worthy part in the great war, there is no need to undertake increased military preparations under present conditions.

There is no doubt that the military authorities want the camps. They are making a special effort, in any case, to improve the training of the cadets. Every New Zealand boy becomes liable to service with the cadets at the age of 14 years. He is given a uniform, taught to drill and shoot, and receives some physical training. He is drafted into the territorial army at the age of 18 years and into the reserve seven years later. The demands made upon the time of the youth and young man during this period are not large, and exemption can be obtained if due cause is shown. The latest training syllabus for the cadets cuts down the military work by about one-half, gives increased attention to shooting, and doubles the time allotted to physical training and character building.

The scheme has been proved, and if administered by enthusiastic officers it may do much to benefit the youth of the Dominion. The boys are encouraged to regard their cadet companies as clubs, and sports on a competitive basis are fostered.

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## GOVERNMENT STAND REGARDING MINES

### Mr. Lloyd George's Refusal to Accede to Trade Union Congress' Demands for Nationalization Is Widely Discussed

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—The all-absorbing topic in trade union circles is the refusal of the government to accede to the Trade Union Congress' demands for the nationalization of mines. The government's decision occasioned no surprise to the discerning, if the bluntness and direct reply of Mr. Lloyd George did. Much of the Prime Minister's success in negotiating difficult problems is due to his ability to approach a subject from an angle obscured to the disputants, and to effect an agreement giving both sides an idea that they have had the best of the deal. Witness the recent railway strike settlement. Considerable space and much ink have been devoted to explaining how the government refused to budge from the position taken up, or, alternatively, how the railway men brought the government to its knees and so saved the workers generally from a premeditated attack to reduce their wages.

On the occasion under discussion, however, the Prime Minister appears to have hardened his heart and abandoned his familiar rôle of conciliator-in-chief. This is highly significant, in so far as it implies that the government refuses to be coerced, whatever the decision of the miners, into adopting a policy which it believes to be inimical to the interest and well-being of the community.

#### Syndicalism Tabooed

The case for nationalization was put for the miners by their president, Mr. Robert Smillie, strongly supported by Mr. Frank Hodges, and Mr. W. Brace, M. P. Mr. Smillie's argument necessarily covered much of the ground emphasized by the coal commission report, the main features of which have been dealt with in The Christian Science Monitor.

There was one point handled by Mr. Smillie, however, which is worthy of note. He was at great pains to emphasize that neither he nor his colleagues accepted the syndicalist theory of the mines for the miners; and asked the Prime Minister if he harbored such a belief, to remove it from his thought. The demand for a voice in the control of the industry in which they were engaged, he maintained, in no way committed the miners to syndicalism, in spite of the efforts of the press to prejudice the miners' case. The first and determining factor should always be the community, but the miner should have an effective voice in matters that concerned his life.

There was much discussion as to what was really meant by the phrase "effective voice." Did it mean a majority on the governing board? Did it mean the decisive voice in the management of the mines? Mr. Hodges, replying to the Prime Minister, explained that the miners were agreed that it was not feasible to ask the community to "give the control of national property to the people who work that property," and that the "miners hold the view that they have no absolute right to the minerals to work them themselves in their own interests."

#### A Bright Ray of Hope

The one bright ray of hope emanating from the discussion was the satisfactory explanations regarding this new and highly controversial theory of joint control. There appeared to be little dispute between the miners' representatives and the government on this point. Certain it is that there was agreement between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Smillie on the question.

The disturbing feature brought out by the conference was Mr. Smillie's

announcement that rather than share joint control with the employers under the government scheme of nationalization of districts, they would prefer to go along in the old way. The miners' president also questioned whether the employers would agree to what they termed interference with their business, and quoted Lord Gainford's evidence before the coal commission in which he stated that he was "authorized to say on behalf of the Mining Association that if owners are not to be left complete executive control they would prefer to give up."

#### Joint Control Refused

Much was made by Mr. Lloyd George of the refusal of the miners to share control with the employers, and Mr. Smillie, no doubt realizing that it was an unfortunate position, hastily explained through the medium of a Labor paper, which by the way described the matter as being in the nature of a "trick question," that the miners' objection to the government's proposals is that there is a tendency to set up a trust composed of mine-owners and miners who might come to regard their own interests as being of more importance than the interests of the public. Wages would depend upon whether profits were earned in the group to which they were attached and as owing to natural advantages one group was in a position to pay better wages than another group, this would divide the members of the organization. Also, as nationalization was inevitable, the unionization of the mines into a group system would simply delay the step which the country must take during the next few years.

The reply of the Prime Minister was like the curate's egg, good in parts, while in others it revealed a lack of knowledge of the subject. Mr. Lloyd George undoubtedly scored while dealing with the recommendations of Mr. Justice Sankey, who formed his opinions on the assumption that "there is fair reason to believe that the relationship between Labor and the community will be an improvement upon the relationship between Labor and Capital in the coalfield." Well, said Mr. Lloyd George, that was the honest opinion of Mr. Justice Sankey, and I might conceivably have thought so a few weeks ago, but the episodes of the past weeks (railway strike) have not strengthened that opinion and have made the present the most inopportune time to press forward the demand.

#### Plain "Tinker's" English

Happy, too, was Mr. Lloyd George when dealing with the composition of the coal commission and the reasons why the recommendations of the majority were not accepted. They explain, in a way, why such a number of intelligent and earnest people, apart from the miners, regarded as a pledge made on behalf of the government the statement that if the miners remained at work a commission would be appointed to inquire into the working of the industry, whose recommendations would be accepted.

Although Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Lloyd George deny that any such pledge could be read into the statements made at the time, not only the miners but any number of other trades union leaders thought so, too. It is an appalling thing that the intentions of people cannot be said in plain "tinker's" English. No end of disputes have been the result of statements given in the form of that style of language termed parliamentary.

Mr. Smillie, asserting that a pledge had been given, reminded the government that a strike had been averted by virtue of that pledge—or what he and his colleagues considered was a pledge—when recommending the miners to keep on getting coal.

In regard to the personnel, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that three members of the commission who were regarded as representing the consumers, were known to have been earnest advocates of nationalization, and therefore not impartial judges. Two of them had even gone the length of stepping out of their accustomed places to give evidence to the commission, evidence which, in their po-

sition as commissioners, they would have to adjudicate upon. Quite a palpable score.

#### "An Unfortunate Defense"

Mr. Lloyd George was not quite happy in dealing with the economic aspects of the demand, particularly in regard to the risks run by private capitalists in "sinking" for coal. He explained that many ventures turned out unprofitable and that huge sums of money had been spent and many people thrown into bankruptcy in consequence thereof.

The miners' representatives replied by reminding Mr. Lloyd George that speculators did not now sink a mine until "borings" had proved to them the presence of coal in sufficient quantities to guarantee commercial success, and that the failures were an insignificant percentage of the remainder. Furthermore, many of the "abandoned" mines were due to the fact that they had been worked for many years and the coal taken out.

It was an exceedingly feeble reason, too, and one unworthy either the Prime Minister or the occasion, to put forward as an argument against nationalization the attitude of the press and the public in the event of a failure. All the successes of government enterprise are never heard of, said Mr. Lloyd George in effect; their deeds are written in the sand; it does "not make good copy"; but let there be one failure and the press would have columns about it.

The statement is so significant and so appropriate and full of meaning in connection with other matters of public life that it should be given in full. "You might have a great state department with an extraordinarily able mining 'Minister,' Mr. Lloyd George said; 'he might have a number of collieries which he had developed and they had been great successes, but one day he had developed one, let us say, at the cost of £500,000, or £1,000,000, and it fails; you would never hear the end of it. There would be columns about the way he had been squandering public money.'"

This is an unfortunate defense to say the least; and was perhaps responsible for the statement that what struck the miners' representatives more than anything else was the Prime Minister's seeming lack of knowledge of his subject. It certainly does seem out of place coming from the lips of the "man with a vision," who created the most wonderful department in the history of governments, for the production of munitions of war, without which the war with the Central Powers would have been reduced England and her people (among other nations) to a state of subservience.

#### DUTCH VIEW OF THE LEAGUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
THE HAGUE, Holland.—Writing on the subject of the League of Nations recently, the "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant" says: "We, the erstwhile neutrals, realize fully the difficulties of the Senate at Washington. Assuredly there are a good many motives of party policy. No doubt there is a good deal of opposition of a reactionary, nationalist, and imperialist nature, but there is also a good deal of honest and conceivable opposition against a League of Nations Covenant coupled with a Peace Treaty inspired by so little nobility of spirit. Norway, Switzerland, Holland, and such countries, only have to state their opinion of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Labor sections of the Peace Treaty, but America has to swallow both in one mouthful. What will be the end of it?"

## MOLDERS STRIKE IN GREAT BRITAIN

### Chief Point in Terms to Be Battered On Is Stabilization of Wages for Another Year

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There are two important points to be gleaned from the terms for the settlement of the dispute between the Molders and the Engineering and National Employers federations, which are to be submitted for acceptance or rejection to a ballot vote of the members of the three unions concerned. Of the two points, the greater in significance is that which stabilizes the wages of the men for the railway strike settlement.

Importance is attached to this decision, not so much because of its application to the 50,000 now walking the streets, but inasmuch as it reveals the attitude of the engineering employers (and possibly other employers) to the wages question, covering close on 750,000 people. For the employers can hardly do less for the unions who have carried out loyally the decision of the Court of Arbitration than they have done for the three foundry unions who broke away from the federation.

#### Will Remove Apprehension

Although an application is already before the court on behalf of the engineering and allied trades for an advance in wages, the writer feels that he is on safe ground in stating that a very dark cloud will be lifted, and much apprehension removed from a considerable number of engineers by the knowledge that wages are likely to remain undisturbed for at least another year.

For, be it remembered, the Wages Temporary Regulation Act expires this year, and so far as is now known, will be the Court of Arbitration itself. It is hardly conceivable that the government has failed to recognize the extraordinarily useful work done by this body, in a quiet, unpretentious, yet dignified way, and is allowing the department to wind up its activities.

The second point worthy of record is the cheerful prospect that the idea of a mediatory body, such as was so successful in the railway strike, appears to have caught on, because it was at the request and on the initiative of some such committee that negotiations were resumed.

#### No Recommendation on Terms

It is, unfortunately, by no means certain that the strike will be settled, and work be resumed by the date intended, as the terms offered are to be submitted without any recommendation from the executives, although Arthur Henderson, M. P., has expressed his intention of urging the National conference at Manchester to accept the terms.

Knowing something of Mr. Henderson's courage and tenacity from close personal experience, the manner in which he "stands up" to the irresponsible, there is a strong feeling of expectancy that he will carry the meeting which will go a long way to giving a lead to the other engineering centers. Still, it is extremely regrettable that he is not to be supported by his colleagues, who, obviously, if they consider the terms worthy to be submitted to a ballot vote, must regard them as satisfactory in the circumstances.

As to the terms of settlement, it is provided that negotiations shall be resumed without prejudice to either

party after the next periodical hearing by the Court of Arbitration. In the event of the award being considered unsatisfactory, a conference can be called within seven days. There are the usual clauses in regard to victimization and so forth. The general tendency of the proposals would appear inevitably to lead the lost sheep back to the fold, to make the three unions throw in their lot again with the Engineering and Allied Trades Federation in their effort to place all wages movements on a national basis.

There are fewer direct actionists, shop stewards, and other disturbing factors among the ironfounders than any other of the skilled trades, which explains somewhat their comparative freedom in the past from industrial troubles. A murmur of disapproval of the terms of the settlement has, however, gone forth, coupled with the expressed determination to fight to the bitter end, but it can safely be left to Mr. Henderson to find a suitable and effective reply to this policy.

## GERMAN AIRSHIP FLIES TO SWEDEN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—International passenger traffic by airship was inaugurated recently, when the first trip was made, with Stockholm as its destination. The big German airship, Bodensee, the most modern of the Zeppelins, left Berlin at 5:30 in the morning, on the 8th of October, with 24 passengers. The route first followed the River Oder, passing over Stettin, and the Island of Wollin, and then continued northward over Bornholm, which was sighted at 8:20 a. m. Utöland, the first Swedish landmark on the route, was reached at 9:10 a. m. and Kalmar at 9:45 a. m. Here the airship circled around the town, and then continued its flight, passing Håradsskär near Norrköping at 11:10 and Landsort at 11:50. At 12:28 the Bodensee was sighted at the landing place on Ladugårdsgården, Stockholm, where the airship, after circling over the city, landed at 1 o'clock, precisely the time forecast by its captain, Mr. Flemming. Tens of thousands of people were assembled to greet the air giant.

After a stay of 55 minutes, the Bodensee again rose, carrying 24 new passengers, and passed Norrköping at 3:05 p. m., Kalmar at 5:40 p. m., and Karlskrona at 7:05 p. m. Owing to a storm in the Baltic the journey was then somewhat delayed, so that Berlin was not reached until 11:15 p. m. The general impressions of the passengers, published in several Swedish newspapers, are unanimous in one respect, namely, that the journey was a wonderful experience. The passenger car is fitted with 20 comfortable seats, and the middle aisle is big enough to allow of a walk when one

is tired of sitting still. The windows can be pushed to one side when a clearer view of the landscape is desired. A cold lunch is served on board, fires of any kind being forbidden.

The Bodensee is fitted with a wireless telephone, and the operator is kept very busy talking to the wireless stations along the coast as to the weather outlook, and so forth. A small newspaper is also issued. One of the passengers, who breakfasted before leaving Berlin in the morning, landed at Stockholm and motored to a restaurant, had his lunch, and a business interview, and then went back to embark on the Bodensee for Berlin, where he had his supper.

Immediately after the Berlin passengers had disembarked, the passengers from Sweden embarked, and mails were exchanged. No less than three big bags, weighing together 53 kilograms, were brought to Stockholm. This mail, which consisted of 1758 missives of various kinds, was taken on board at Berlin in the morning, and was distributed in Stockholm at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

## LEAGUE ASKS STERN MEASURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The Foreign Born Voters League of St. Louis, made up of hundreds of men from 15 different nationalities, has adopted resolutions asking that the government employ the "sternest measures" against the foreign-born who advocate principles destructive to the American Nation. Authorities are asked to arrest and deport all such persons, and Congress is asked to bar all anarchists, communists, and similar persons from America.

## IRELAND'S DIRECT TRADE WITH AMERICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Considerable comment is being caused by the facts brought to light in connection with the charges sought to be imposed on a cargo of "scale" (used in the manufacture of candles) shipped direct from the United States to Dublin. The secretary of the Dublin Industrial Development Association has given some figures to the press, and the matter is under discussion by the Dublin Port and Docks Board.

The American steamer, Lake Greina, arrived at the port of Dublin direct from America, but before discharging her cargo the importing agency demanded from the Dublin manufacturers the equivalent of the charges which would have had to be paid in Liverpool had the steamer gone there, and her cargo been discharged and re-shipped to Dublin. These charges total £1 18s. 10d. per ton, being made up as follows: 1s. 7d. per ton Liverpool harbor dues (to be paid by the Dublin merchant) although the steamer never went to Liverpool; 2s. 6d. per ton for master portage; 2s. 3d. per ton for cartage; and 29s. 6d. per ton freight from Liverpool. As was asked by an inquirer at the dock board discussion, "What chance was there for the development of direct ocean trade from Dublin to America if merchants were obliged to pay the additional Liverpool charges of £1 18s. 10d. a ton when that port was not and would not be touched by the ship?"



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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

AMATEUR UNION  
ENDS SESSION

S. J. Dallas and F. W. Rubien,  
President and Secretary-Treasurer,  
Respectively, Re-elected  
—Changes in Laws Proposed

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—With S. J. Dallas of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, re-elected president, and F. W. Rubien, of New York City, re-elected secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, the great optimism prevailed at the annual meeting of this organization which took place at the Copley Plaza Hotel Monday. The meeting was attended by delegates from all parts of the United States, it being one of the largest and most enthusiastic annual meetings ever held by this body.

The report of President Dallas was listened to with interest. He gave a sketch of what the association had done during his first year as president, frankly stating that it had not done all it should have done, but noting the very excellent work which was accomplished and picturing a bright future. He called attention to the fact that the Olympic Games were to be held next year and stated that the association should at once start in to develop a team worthy of representing the organization in open competition against the best athletes of the world. His report was unanimously accepted, and it was voted to send an American team of athletes to the games, probably between August 15 and September 15.

Secretary-Treasurer Rubien read his annual report, which showed that the organization was in a very satisfactory financial condition and ready to meet the needs of the future.

The Legislative Committee's report was favorably acted upon. The Record Committee report, which not only passed on a number of new records but recommended that a number of "freak records" be eliminated from the record book, was accepted with only a few exceptions. Among the new records accepted were two by J. W. Ray of the Illinois Athletic Club and two by Charles Pores of the Milwaukee Athletic Association. The new track and field records follow:

60-Yard Dash, Indoor—6.3%, T. G. Griffin, McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, December 4, 1915.

220-Yard Dash, Indoor—22.3%, Loren Murphree, St. Louis, Mo., at Thirtieth Infantry A. A. meet held at Brooklyn, New York, April 28, 1919.

1000-Yard Run, Indoor—2m. 13.3%, J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C., at Thirtieth Infantry A. A. meet held at Brooklyn, New York, April 28, 1919.

One-Mile Run, Indoor—4m. 14.3%, J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C., at Central Association indoor championships at Columbus, Chicago, Illinois, April 12, 1919.

15-Mile Run, Outdoor—1h. 23m. 24.3%, Charles Pores, Milwaukee A. A., at McCormick Dam Park, New York, June 1, 1915.

One-Hour Record, Outdoor—19 miles, 142 yards, Charles Pores, Milwaukee A. A., at McCormick Dam Park, New York, June 1, 1915.

440-Yards Relay (four-man team, each man running 110 yards)—42.3%, University of Pennsylvania, at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1919.

Eight-Mile Walk, Outdoor—1h. 34m. 38.3%, F. Remer, New York A. C., at Farnham A. C. handicap walk, held at McCormick Dam Park, November 24, 1918.

15-Mile Walk, Outdoor—2h. 4m. 13.3%, William Plant, Morningside A. C., New York, at McCormick Dam Park, New York, November 9, 1919.

Two-Hour Record—14 miles 430 yards 4 inches, William Plant, Morningside A. C., New York, at McCormick Dam Park, New York, November 9, 1919.

Pole Vault, Outdoor—13ft. 3.3%, F. K. Foss, Chicago A. A., at Sears Roebuck A. C. meet, held August 23, 1919.

Two of the most important changes acted upon were the amending of the constitution so as to take in new associations and the vote that girls below 14 years of age "may be denied competition" instead of their definitely being denied or admitted, the decision now being left to the local association.

At last night's session J. J. Conway, Latrobe Cogswell, Samuel Goodwin and H. S. Oberbush were elected vice-presidents. The new governing board is made up of the following:

Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Association—F. W. Rubien, B. S. Weeks, J. T. Mahoney, Murray Hulbert, H. S. Oberbush, J. W. Stumpf, G. P. Matthews, L. C. Stevens, Valentine Dyar, New England Amateur Athletic Union—W. H. Cuddy, J. F. Conway, W. C. Prout, B. B. Othman, M. F. Winston, R. M. Walsh; South Atlantic Amateur Athletic Association—G. J. Turner, Dr. William Burdick, Col. Washington Bowie Jr., Maj. P. A. Hancock, Latrobe Cogswell; Allegheny Mountain Amateur Athletic Union—W. S. Haddock, C. S. Miller, A. C. Couch, J. T. Taylor, H. N. Alan, R. F. McPherson; Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Union—W. W. Dodd, Samuel Goodman, Herbert Hauser, John Elliott, William Christie; Southern Amateur Athletic Association—H. W. Planchard, G. W. Street Jr., L. P. di Benedetto, P. J. Planagan; Pacific Northwest Amateur Athletic Union—Harry Burdick; Central Amateur Athletic Association—C. A. Dean, Colonel J. V. Clinch, E. C. Brown, J. D. Lynch, W. H. Linger, Capt. H. P. Keator; Hawaiian Amateur Athletic Association—L. B. Withington, A. T. Longley, A. H. Ford; Southern Pacific Amateur Athletic Union—H. S. Weaver, R. W. Jackson, W. R. Himrod, L. A. Henry, N. B. Giffen; Indiana Amateur Athletic Association—Carl Fisher, Dr. Carl Sputh; Middle Atlantic Amateur Athletic Association—J. J. Dallas, M. J. Slattery, C. F. Gerhard, L. V. Goldsmith, T. A. Devlin, F. A. Cady; Niagara Amateur Athletic Association—E. F. Schaefer, C. D. Reidpath, J. F. Smith, A. E. Metzger; Western Amateur Athletic Union—Fred Ward, Thomas Watts, Verne Lacey; Intermountain Amateur Athletic Association—W. H. Gregory, P. T. Randolph, W. S. Mortenson; International Gymnastic Union—Christopher Eberhart, C. F. Schrader, Emmanuel Haug; Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America—G. T. Kirby; Military Athletic League—Capt. J. C. Dyer; National Amateur Casting Association—Dr. H. J. Morlan, Dr. C. F. O'Brien.

A large part of the session preceding the banquet at the Copley-Plaza was taken up in discussion as to

whether the president of the Amateur Athletic Union might, in future, succeed himself. The motion was ultimately held over for final disposition at a later date, when it will probably be incorporated into a constitutional amendment proposal. Three trustees were appointed by vote, namely, B. S. Weeks, E. E. Bann, and F. W. Rubien. Action on the various recommendations of the Olympic Games Committee will be taken two weeks hence, when members will convene at the union headquarters at New York.

THIRD ROUND HAS  
FEW SURPRISES

Results in Yale Club Invitation  
Tournament Largely as Expected—Bull Wins Fast Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The third round of the Yale Club invitation squash tennis tournament brought with it no great surprises, though several matches were closer than had been anticipated. The nearest to an upset was in the match between H. D. Harvey of the Princeton Club and R. E. Fink of the Englewood Field Club. Harvey took the lead at the start, and ran away with the first game, but Fink took command at the beginning of the second game and won easily, then carried off the third with equal ease.

The first game of the day, between E. J. Clapp and R. Goepel, showed the former in the best form he has ever been. Holding the lead from the start, with the score at 13-6, he ran out the game and made 9 in the next before he lost the service. Then he continued his victorious career a few innings later, taking the second game and not allowing Goepel to score.

The best game of the day was between C. M. Bull Jr., of the Squash Club—who, before his departure for the United States service, had been runner-up on the championship—and Livingston Platt, one of the leading players of the Yale Club. It was on the championship court Bull had recovered much of his former skill; holding the lead after the first round he finally carried off the first game in the seventh inning, and then gained a lead of five in the second before Platt could score. The Yale player overhauled him, however, and held the lead at 9 to 8 and 10 to 9. Then Bull started a series of dazzling rallies which brought rounds of applause from the gallery and took the next five points and the match. The summary:

YALE CLUB INVITATION SINGLES  
Third Round

R. E. Fink, Englewood Club, defeated H. D. Harvey, Princeton Club, 5-15, 15-6, 15-7.

Anderson Dana, Yale Club, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, 15-10, 15-8.

E. J. Clapp, Yale Club, defeated R. Goepel, Greenwich Club, 15-5, 15-9.

R. G. Coburn, Harvard Club, defeated I. N. Worcester, Columbia Club, 15-7, 15-15.

H. R. Mixell, Princeton Club, defeated M. K. Bullock, Columbia Club, 15-17, 15-7.

C. M. Bull Jr., Squash Club, defeated Livingston Platt, Yale Club, 15-11, 15-10.

G. Munroe, Harvard Club, defeated Douglas Bomseier, Yale Club, 15-15, 15-3, 15-4.

A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, defeated C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, 15-5, 15-15.

POOR COURSE A BIG HANDICAP TO IOWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Underclassmen who may be expected to develop into a real cross-country team within another year or two make up the cross-country squad at the University of Iowa this year. The Hawkeyes have been hindered from rounding into good shape by the course, which has been heavy all fall. However, the squad is working out daily and it is believed that practice over Iowa mud roads will serve at least to put Hawkeye distance runners in better shape for the track season in the spring.

An early race to cut down the squad has reduced the number of runners to 12. In the first-elimination race the five miles was covered in 30m. 50s, but the time was slow because the leaders loafed in at the finish and on account of rain the night before which muddled up the course. A. G. Kruse '21 was first man in. Kruse ran the two-mile for Iowa last spring and is expected to show up well in the event next year. The other 11 who qualified in the first elimination race were M. E. Sweeney '21, L. P. Ristine '22, B. E. Goodrich '22, C. C. Bowie '21, B. M. Biersborn '22, Frank Ebert '22, R. C. Nelson '22, P. N. Peterson '22, W. M. Burton '20, John Buchanan '22, and Herman White '20.

READY FOR AGREEMENT

NEW YORK, New York—The minor baseball league are willing to enter into "an amicable agreement" with the major leagues. This announcement has been made here by A. R. Tearney, Chicago, Illinois, chairman of the committee appointed by the National Association of Minor Baseball Leagues. It has been taken to indicate that as soon as the committee gets together with representatives of the majors and the National Commission that the draft and all other agreements of the former relations will be restored.

TRAFFIC WEEK IN BOSTON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Traffic Week," designed to inform motorists regarding traffic regulations in this city and to relieve congestion to as great a degree as possible, is being observed by the First Motor Corps, Massachusetts State Guard, which is conducting a "help traffic" campaign. The parking and one-way street regulations in Boston are more confusing than in most cities, it is said.

ENGLISH HOCKEY  
SEASON STARTED

Several of the Foremost Clubs  
Engage in Easy Practice  
Matches on the Opening Day

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The English hockey season opened on October 11, full of promise for the immediate future. Several of the foremost clubs, however, were not engaged against clubs of their own caliber, preferring to obtain a little preliminary practice before embarking upon the more important engagements which face them. As a result, in two or three matches there was high scoring, which was not surprising. It is difficult at this stage to weigh up the merits of any first-class sides, but it would seem as if Richmond will quickly become one of the leading clubs in the South. Meeting Southgate at the Old Deer Park, the home side played a dashing game, a feature being the speed of the front line, which is youthful, quick in giving and taking passes on the run, and snapping up opportunities in the circle. It would not be too much to say that the Southgate men were played, and but for a resolute defense by M. L. Pool and Lewis, the score of 6 to 0, by which the Richmond men won, might easily have been extended. Richmond scored four times before the change of ends, and two more in the last half. These came from the sticks of Barrow (2), Lamb (2), Monks, and Scott. A special feature was the soundness of the tackling of C. Russell and W. E. Gardener, two of the Richmond halves.

Quite a fast and interesting game was witnessed between Wimbledon and Hampstead, on the former's ground, the home eleven winning by 4 to 3. On the run of the play Wimbledon deserved the victory. Their halves were hard-working and good in their tackling, especially so H. L. Woodton at center-half. The Wimbledon forwards were dashing in the attacks throughout, though Hampstead led by 2 to 1 at the change of ends. This was almost entirely due to magnificent efforts by that inimitable center-forward, Stanley Shoveller, who scored both goals, while C. F. McGrath got through for Wimbledon. The latter played with rare dash and speed, and he was responsible for two further goals in the second half, with C. C. Druce getting the last. Stanley Shoveller also hit Hampstead's third point, and except that the famous forward was passing, his beautiful stick play, clever passing, and goal "placing" in the circle were as brilliant as hitherto. C. T. A. Wilkinson, the Surrey County cricketer, did a lot of effective work at left half, and he had a fine understanding with J. H. Bennett, the international full-back. The hockey played by these crack sides was keen and good, and greater quickness on the ball and nippiness of movement will come with increased practice. The Hampstead halves at center and right were uncertain in their tackling, but much promise was shown by G. F. Murphy and B. Morphey at inside right and left, respectively.

It is early yet to weigh up the respective merits of Tulsa Hill and Brondesbury, and though the latter gained a victory by 4 to 3, there is much promising material in the Tulsa Hill side, now deprived of that fine fullback, J. A. Lovell, the international. Up to the half-way period Tulsa Hill shaped confidently, their halves and forwards being well together, but there was a great falling-away in the last "thirty-five," when the Brondesbury men exhibited fine dash and opportunism. But for the cleverness of B. Chamberlain, the Tulsa Hill custodian, two or three further goals must have accrued. Particularly promising play was shown by C. F. Joseph and A. D. Styles, in front line, for Brondesbury. L. H. Read was also brilliant at times at fullback. The Tulsa Hill halves were not satisfactory, and changes will need to be made in this important

department. The pick of the Tulsa Hill forwards was undoubtedly R. V. Bowater and P. O. Royle.

Beckenham and Bromley being without engagements and taking part in practice games, the first-class list was considerably reduced. Moreover, Staines, as an opening match, met Hornsey at the riverside place, and naturally won with ridiculous ease by 23 to 0. Not by the least stretch of imagination can Hornsey aspire to be capable of meeting such powerful sides as Staines. As it was, the Hornsey forwards never once got into the Staines circle. H. L. Popham scored nine times, and E. A. Beldam seven. Another of the first-class teams, Teddington, also had a runaway win over the Old Quintinians by 11 to 0, and here again, of course, the Old Boys were playing out of their own grade. Mid-Surrey met and defeated the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, by 7 to 1, and throughout enjoyed the best of the play. Hendon lost to Kingston Grammar School Old Boys, by 4 to 1, and the latter have the makings of a really capable side when the players have settled down.

YORKSHIRE SENIOR CUP TIES STARTED

NORTHERN UNION LEAGUE STANDING

WIDNES	WILKINS	WILKINS	WILKINS	WILKINS	WILKINS	WILKINS	WILKINS	WILKINS	WILKINS
6	10	12	8	2	85.71				
7	11	15	16	35	14	11	83.33		
8	11	11	19	24	8	12	78.57		
9	12	0	14	43	12	19	77.77		
10	12	12	15	24	7	85.00			
11	12	19	35	12	11	75.00			
12	10	18	16	12	29	62.50			
13	11	12	15	11	13	56.25			
14	11	13	10	10	8	56.25			
15	11	10	11	10	10	56.25			
16	11	11	17	11	11	50.00			
17	11	11	17	11	11	50.00			
18	11	11	17	11	11	50.00			
19	11	11	17	11	11	50.00			
20	11	11	17	11	11	50.00			
21	11	11	17	11	11	50.00			
22	11	11	17	11	11	50.00			
23	11	11	17	11	11	50.00			
24	11	11	17	11	11	50.00			
25	11	11	17	11	11	50.00			
26	11	11	17	11	11	50.00			
27	11	11	17	11	11	50.00			
28	11	11	17	11	11	50.00			
29	11	11	17	11	11	50.00			
30	11	11	17	11	11	50.00			

LANCASHIRE SENIOR CUP (First Round)

Leeds 1 1 5 Dewsbury 1 1 5  
Bramley 3 1 9 Hull K.R. 1 1 5  
Huddersfield 3 1 9 Halifax 2 0 4  
York 2 2 10 Hunslet 1 1 5  
Batley 1 1 5 Bradford N.H. 0 1 3  
Featherstone 3 2 15 Keighley 2 0 4

NORTHERN UNION (First Round)

Swinton 1 1 5 Warrington 2 0 4  
Rochdale 0 0 11 Leigh 0 0 0  
Widnes 5 2 16 St. Helens 1 2 8  
Barrow 3 1 5 Salford 0 0 0

OLDHAM (First Round)

Oldham 2 2 10 Wigan 2 1 7  
St. Helens 1 2 8 Broughton R.G. 1 2 8  
Hull 2 2 8 Wakefield 2 2 10

PLAN TO RESTORE TOLEDO CAR SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

TOLEDO, Ohio—Prof. Henry E. Riggs of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Frederick W. Ballard of Cleveland, Ohio, were appointed yesterday by Mayor Schreiber to assist the service of the Railway and Light Company's property. Negotiations to restore service were begun at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon between the company's attorneys and the city. The session will be continued today when developments are promised.

A Problem Solved

Firth-Sterling S-LESS Stainless Steel

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FIRTH-STERLING STEEL COMPANY  
McKeesport, Penna.

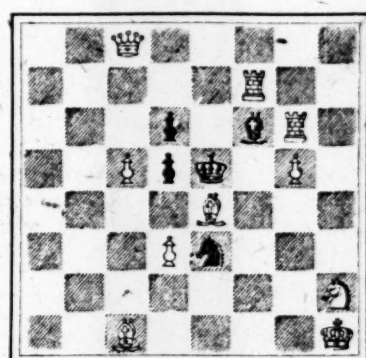
Blue Chip High Speed and other Firth-Sterling Tool Steels.

NEW YORK CHICAGO CLEVELAND  
BOSTON PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH

## CHESS

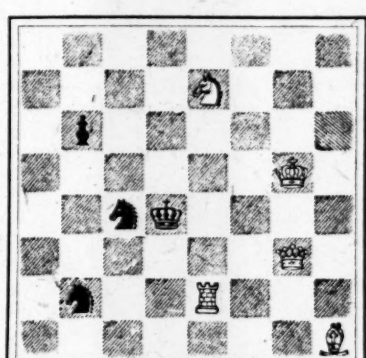
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

PROBLEM NO. 105  
By James W. Harper  
Whitley Bay, Northumberland,  
England  
Original  
Black pieces 5



White pieces 10  
White to play and mate in 2 moves

PROBLEM NO. 106  
By Godfrey Heathcote  
Black pieces 4

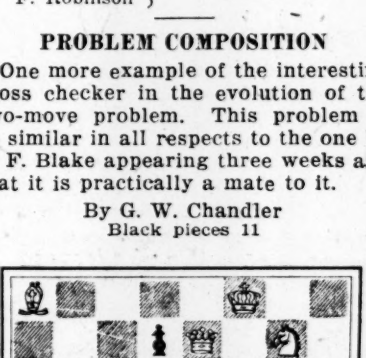


White pieces 5  
White to play and mate in 3 moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS  
No. 102. R-KB2  
No. 104. 1. Q-QR5 K-B5  
2. Q-B7ch K-Q5  
3. Kt-B5ch R-B4  
4. QxRch Kt-K5  
Prob. Comp. J. Robinson

PROBLEM COMPOSITION  
One more example of the interesting cross checker in the evolution of the two-move problem. This problem is so similar in all respects to the one by P. F. Blake appearing three weeks ago that it is practically a mate to it.

By G. W. Chandler  
Black pieces 11



White pieces 10  
White to play and mate in 2 moves

NOTES  
The London Chess season opened at Hampstead with a 40-board match between the Hampstead Chess Club and the Middlesex County Chess Association, which was won by the former by the close score of 20½-19½. On

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the first 20 boards Middlesex scored 12-8 but lapsed badly on the latter half. The two feature games were drawn between Sir G. A. Thomas and E. G. Sergeant and R. C. Griffith and R. P. Michell.

A match is being arranged to take place in Amsterdam between W. Winter of England and M. Marchand of Holland, two of the competitors in the recent Hastings tournament.

At the first annual meeting of the Cornwall Chess Association since 1915 the following officials were elected: President, Mr. F. D. Bain, J. P.; hon. secretary, Mr. A. B. Treloar; corresponding matches, hon. secretary, Mr. A. W. Newton; hon. treasurer, Mr. C. R. Tretheway. The financial report showed an excellent condition.

The schedule of the second half of the Metropolitan League of Boston, Massachusetts, is as follows:

January 2—Boston v. City Club at Boston; Bay State v. Harvard at Harvard; Boylston v. Lighted Lamp at Lighted Lamp.

January 9—Boston v. Harvard at Harvard; City v. Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; City Club v. Boylston at Boylston; Lighted Lamp v. Harvard at Harvard.

January 16—Boston v. Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; City Club v. Boylston at Boylston; Lighted Lamp v. Harvard at Harvard.

January 23—Boston v. Lighted Lamp at Lighted Lamp; Bay State v. City Club at City Club; Boylston v. Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

January 30—Boylston v. Boston at Boylston; Massachusetts Institute of Technology v. Bay State at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

February 6—Bay State v. Boylston at Boylston; City v. Lighted Lamp at Lighted Lamp.

February 13—Boston v. Bay State at Boston; Boylston v. Harvard at Harvard; Massachusetts Institute of Technology v. Lighted Lamp at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

February 20—Harvard v. Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Good Companion Chess Problem Club, International, announces the second Comings Mansfield Problem tournament, entries to be mailed not later than January 1, 1920.



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON GOODS  
MARKET STRONG

Prices in Many Cases Advance  
After Wall Street Crash—De-  
mand for 25 Per Cent Increase  
in Wages by Mill Operatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—  
The wave of liquidation that shook  
the New York stock market, while it  
temporarily affected gray goods mar-  
kets by slowing up the demand, left  
the cotton goods markets as a whole  
stronger than ever.

Prices in primary markets have re-  
mained firm and in some cases have  
even advanced since the crash in New  
York. Even the second-hand quarters  
of the New York dry goods markets,  
where cloth speculators were forced  
by financial pressure to liquidate some  
of their holdings, have recovered their  
confidence in an astonishingly short  
space of time. Their offerings were  
absorbed so quickly by legitimate  
channels of trade that price cutting  
was of short duration.

## Contracts for Future

The net result of the entire pro-  
ceeding has been to show the real  
strength of the demand for cotton  
goods. The ease with which the tre-  
mendous pressure of a panicky stock  
market was withstood has shown both  
mill men and merchandisers that they  
need have no fear for the present at  
least, of any serious break in values.  
Manufacturers, while realizing that  
present price levels are tending to  
become even more serious, are showing  
more disposition to accept the  
hazard of the situation and to sell the  
product of their plants for a longer  
period ahead than in their usual cus-  
tom. They have felt forced by circum-  
stances to do this, for with white cot-  
ton of good or medium grades getting  
very scarce and high, it behooves  
those who do not wish to be left with  
only blue or gray cotton, to purchase  
their supplies for as far ahead as pos-  
sible while the white is still to be had.  
On the other hand, the inordinately  
high prices asked for cotton make it  
extremely hazardous for a mill to buy  
heavily without having the purchases  
fairly well covered by sales of cloth  
or yarn, at levels in keeping with the  
cost of the raw material.

Buyers are very much reassured as  
to the future trend of prices, and are  
more willing than ever to place con-  
tracts running as far ahead as the pro-  
ducers care to go. All agree that  
there has been so much business at  
high prices that there is likely to be  
very little bearish influence in the  
market until these lots of goods are  
successfully passed along. Nothing  
but very severe financial pressure is  
going to make any large number of  
dealers dispose of their cloth or yarn  
at prices less than they paid for it.

## Print Cloth Market

Print cloth manufacturers did a  
thriving business the early part of  
last week, some booking through the  
whole of the first quarter of 1920.  
Prices were very firm and there was  
an especially heavy demand for spot  
or early goods, which were almost  
unobtainable.

Manufacturers of fine cotton fabrics  
made from combed yarns found the  
demand for their product so far ahead  
of their ability to supply it that there  
seems to be little hope of the mills  
being able to catch up. Further ad-  
vances in the cost of long staple cot-  
ton of good or medium grade brought  
corresponding gains in the prices  
asked, but this was a minor factor, as  
buyers do not quibble over price if  
they can get the mills to accept the  
business. The manufacturers are tak-  
ing business steadily and have already  
gone far beyond their usual limit in  
respect to future commitments. Some  
of them have almost their entire out-  
put closely sold up to April and May  
and a great many have taken business  
extending into the late summer. The  
scarcity of high grade long staple cot-  
ton has made the mills reluctant to  
accept orders for the finer type of fab-  
rics such as lawns and organdies, and  
the trend has been diverted to the  
coarser lines, such as voiles, poplins,  
and soilets. Buyers will take any-  
thing that mills are willing to offer,  
and practically all the class of fab-  
rics regarding price and delivery dates.

Yarns have advanced materially and  
are even harder to buy at the higher  
levels than they were before. The  
scarcity is beginning now to extend to  
carded yarns, particularly of the finer  
numbers. Consumers, who have found  
it practically impossible to buy combed  
yarns of the finer sizes, have turned  
to the carded variety and southern  
spinners have been swamped with  
business.

## Another Wage Increase Demanded

A demand from the operatives of  
New Bedford and Fall River for 25 per  
cent increase in wages beginning on  
December 1, and the understanding in  
labor circles that this action will be  
followed by similar action in other  
textile centers, introduces another ele-  
ment of uncertainty into the situation.  
Mill men are beginning to resist the  
endless pressure for higher pay and  
may elect to combat this demand  
despite the favorable market condition.  
If granted, it will place cotton mill  
operatives well within the class of  
highly paid workers, and will mean a  
substantial increase, of course, in the  
selling price of the product. For New  
Bedford and Fall River mill workers,  
it will mean, if granted, a total in-  
crease of 159.7 per cent over the wage  
scale of 1915 and will bring the earn-  
ings of many mill workers consider-  
ably above the average for retail  
clerks, bookkeepers, and even some  
bank clerks.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93
Am Can	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86
Am Car & Fdry	135 1/2	137 1/2	134 1/2	135
Am Inter Corp	114 1/2	116 1/2	112 1/2	114
Am Loco	96 1/2	98 1/2	94 1/2	96
Am Smelters	49 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	49
Am Sugar	138 1/2	139 1/2	137 1/2	138
Am Tel & Tel	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100
Am Woolen	123 1/2	125 1/2	121 1/2	124
Anacosta	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	66
Atchafalpa	91 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	91
AU, Gulf & W I	165 1/2	166 1/2	163 1/2	164
B & O	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40
Bald Loco	107 1/2	108 1/2	106 1/2	107
Beth Steel B	96 1/2	98 1/2	94 1/2	96
Can Pac	149 1/2	149 1/2	147 1/2	148
Can Leather	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	98
Chandler	115 1/2	116 1/2	114 1/2	115
C & M St P	44 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/2	44
Gen Motors	310 1/2	312 1/2	307 1/2	310
Goodrich	82 1/2	84 1/2	80 1/2	82
Int Paper	72 1/2	73 1/2	71 1/2	72
Knott	57 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	57
Kennecott	31 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2	31
Max Motor	43 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	43
Marine	53 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	53
Mex Pet	203 1/2	204 1/2	197 1/2	201
Midvale	52 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	52
Mo Pacific	29 1/2	30 1/2	28 1/2	29
N Y Central	74 1/2	75 1/2	73 1/2	74
N Y N H	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25
No Pacific	88 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	88
Pan Am Pet	111 1/2	112 1/2	109 1/2	110
Penn	43 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	43
Penn-Arrow	70 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	70
Reading	81 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	81
Reming Type	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	89
Rep I & Steel	109 1/2	110 1/2	107 1/2	109
Royal D N Y	101 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	101
So Pacific	108 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	108
Studebaker	115 1/2	116 1/2	114 1/2	115
Texas Co	303 1/2	304 1/2	302 1/2	303
Texas & Pacific	48 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	48
Union Pacific	120 1/2	121 1/2	119 1/2	120
U S Rubber	121 1/2	122 1/2	120 1/2	121
U S Smelting	75 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	75
U S Steel	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	105
Utah Copper	79 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	79
Westinghouse	55 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	55
Wills-Overland	92 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	92
Worthington P	83 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	83

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	100.38	100.50	100.30	100.30
Lib 4 1/2	94.70	94.70	94.70	94.70
Lib 5 1/2	93.04	93.04	92.75	92.75
Lib 6 1/2	94.70	94.80	94.60	94.60
Lib 7 1/2	93.08	93.10	92.90	92.90
Lib 8 1/2	94.56	94.60	94.48	94.48
Lib 9 1/2	93.10	93.10	92.90	92.90
Victory 4 1/2	99.32	99.36	99.30	99.32
Victory 5 1/2	99.36	99.36	99.28	99.30

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
City of Paris 6 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1921	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1922	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1923	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Un King 5 1/2 1924	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2

## NEW YORK CURB

	Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 3/4
Allied Packers	28	28	40
Boston & Mont	750	750	750
Commonwealth Pet	44	44	46
Cosden & Co	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 3/4
Elk Basin	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/4
Federal Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2	3
General Asphalt	132 1/2	132 1/2	134
General Motors new	36	36	38
Goldfields Cons	16 1/2	16 1/2	17
Guffey Gillespie	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 3/4
Hecla Mining	3 1/2	3 1/2	4
Hayden Chem	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 3/4
Houston Oil	13 1/2	13 1/2	14
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 3/4
Hubb Motors	12 1/2	12 1/2	13
Island Oil	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 3/4
Loew	32 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Loft	26 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Merritt	22 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Midwest Refining	16 1/2	16 1/2	17
N Y Shipping	50	50	56
Phillips Pet	74 1/2	74 1/2	75
Peerless Motors	46	46	48
Prod & Refiners	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 3/4
Retail Candy	17 1/2	17 1/2	18
Savilla Ref	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 3/4
Savoy Oil	9	9	10
Shell Transport	75 1/2	75 1/2	77
Spencer Pet	19 1/2	19 1/2	20
Standard Motors	8 1/2	8 1/2	9
Submarine Boat	17 1/2	17 1/2	18
United States	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 3/4
Vanadium Steel	54 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
White Oil	36 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2

## CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	1.27 1/2	1.31	1.26 1/2	1.30 1/2
Jan	1.23 1/2	1.25 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.24 1/2
May	1.23 1/2	1.25 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.24 1/2
July	1.22 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.24 1/2
Dec	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
May	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Pork	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Nov	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Dec	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Jan	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

## HIGHEST PRICE FOR BUTTER

CHICAGO, Illinois—The highest  
prices ever known for butter were  
reached in Chicago yesterday, 70 cents  
a pound for creamery extras, whole-  
sale. This same grade never went  
above 67 1/2 cents during the recent  
war. Receipts of butter in Chicago  
lately have been much less than a  
month ago.

## Boston and New York

Were connected by rail

The year this firm began business. There were  
then operated in the United States about 5000  
miles of railways. There are now about 266,000.  
Much capital was required for their construction.  
This firm furnished much. We are still selling  
high-class securities for constructive industries.

Buffalo General Electric Co. 5% 1st refunding  
mortgage bonds, due April, 1939, at 91 and ac-  
cumulated dividend, to yield 5.87%. \$1,000 denomina-  
tion.

Lee, Higginson &amp; Co.

44, State Street, Boston

Higginson &amp; Co.

80, Lombard Street, London, E. C.

## STEEL BUSINESS

BEING REFUSED

Domestic and Export Demand Is  
Fundamental Reason for the  
Shortage—Freight Rates and  
Labor Are Uncertainties

NEW YORK, New York—One in  
close touch with the sales end of the  
steel business expresses opinion that  
the steel shortage is far greater than  
is generally believed. He says the  
situation, although accentuated by the  
strike, is not entirely due to it, but  
rather to a gradual growth of domestic  
and export demand.

Steel companies' order books are  
already well filled and a great volume  
of business is being refused.  
With uncertainties overhauling the  
steel business, such as possible in-  
creases in freight rates and labor  
shortage, removed, and companies  
therefore in a position to talk busi-  
ness on all tonnage offered, unfilled  
tonnage figures in all probability  
would move upward as rapidly as ever  
before in peace times, if not more so.

## Export Most Affected

The export market is most seriously  
affected by the steel shortage. Some  
smaller independent producers which  
have shown an inclination to enter  
the export in preference to the domes-  
tic market, owing to better prices ob-  
tainable in that quarter, are with-  
drawing and offering tonnage largely  
to domestic consumers. Premiums  
are being paid in many cases to these  
interests. Larger producers are ad-  
hering to market prices and, so long  
as costs are continued as at present,  
no early change is expected.

With October shipments, despite the  
strike, which seriously affected the  
production of some plants the early  
part of the month, at more than 60  
per cent of finishing mill capacity, the  
Steel Corporation has made large  
strides toward normal operations.  
Production for the current month  
should be nearly at the rate it was  
before the strike, it is believed.

## Production Increasing

Jones & Laughlin and the Bethle-  
hem Steel Corporation outputs were  
virtually untouched by the strike.  
Midvale Steel is resuming the opera-  
tion of its subsidiary, the Cambria, at  
Johnstown, Pennsylvania, after weeks  
of complete suspension, and in the  
Youngstown and Cleveland districts  
steel production is rapidly increasing.  
The output of independents, which  
has been most seriously curtailed by  
the strike, from this time forward may  
be expected to show heavy increases,  
depending mostly on an improvement  
in the coal supply. It seems probable  
that a normal coal output will be  
available in the near future. On that  
account, both manufacturers and con-  
sumers of steel are hopeful for a re-  
turn of the pre-strike production rate  
in the near future, which will operate  
to attract additional business.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

COLORADO-SOUTHERN LINES

	Open	High	Low	Last
First week November	\$498,413	\$498,413	\$30,392	\$30,392
From January 1	21,459,643	21,459,643	\$3,480,186	\$3,480,186

## MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Mer-  
chants National Bank of Boston is to  
erect an extension to its present build-  
ing which will practically double its  
working quarters. The addition will  
be built at the rear of the present  
structure between Devonshire and Ex-  
change streets, and will be five stories  
high, with a basement and sub-basement.  
The entire new structure is to  
be devoted to the use of the bank.

## CANADIAN WHEAT CROP

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Figures  
show that the wheat crop of the west  
complete is 193,000,000 bushels, 4,000-  
000 greater than in 1918. Home con-  
sumption requires 40,000,000 bushels  
and 35,000,000 for seedling, leaving  
118,000,000 bushels for export.

## STANDARD GAS &amp; ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, New York—The Stand-  
ard Gas & Electric Company reports  
for the year ended September 30, ex-  
clusive of oil properties: Gross \$2,509-  
837, net \$2,434,031, balance after divi-  
dends \$607,355.

## BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commer-

cial bar silver \$1.25 1/2 up 1 1/2 c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 69d.

up 1 1/4 d.

## BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Bos-  
ton bank statement shows cash excess  
and in Federal Reserve Bank of \$25-  
128,000, an increase of \$1,269,000.

## DIVIDENDS

The Manhattan Shirt Company has

declared the regular quarterly divi-  
dend of 4 1/2 cents a share on the  
common stock, payable December 1 to  
stock of record November 21.

The Illinois Pipe Line Company has  
declared the regular semi-annual divi-  
dend of \$8, payable December 31 to  
stock of record November 29.

The Willys Corporation has declared  
the regular quarterly dividend on the  
first preferred stock at the rate of 8  
per cent from the date of issue, Octo-  
ber 6, amounting to \$1.23 a share, pay-  
able December 1 to stock of record No-  
vember 20.

The Standard Oil Company of New  
Jersey has declared a dividend of \$1.75  
a share on the fully paid preferred  
stock, payable December 15 to stock  
of record November 20. The usual  
quarterly dividend of \$5 a share was  
declared on the common stock, pay-  
able December 15 to stock of record  
November 20.

The Arizona Silver Mines Company  
has declared a dividend of 3 cents a  
share, payable December 15 to stock  
of record December 1.

The Home Petroleum Corporation  
has declared a quarterly dividend of  
5 per cent, payable December 10 to  
stock of record November 25.

The Lake of the Woods Company,  
Ltd., has declared the usual quarterly  
dividends of 3 per cent on the com-  
mon stock and 1 1/2 per cent on the  
preferred stock, payable December 1  
to stock of record November 22.

The Ohio Oil Company has declared  
an extra dividend of \$4.75 a share in  
addition to the regular quarterly divi-  
dend of \$1.25, payable December 31  
to stock of record November 29. The  
last extra dividend was \$2.75 a share,  
on September 30.

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz &amp; Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton

prices yesterday ranged as follows:  
December ..... 36.25 36.95 35.78 36.83  
January ..... 34.75 35.50 34.35 35.49  
March ..... 32.00 32.75 31.66 32.68  
May ..... 31.40 31.84 30.95 31.75  
July ..... 28.90 29.05 28.90 29.05  
October ..... 28.90 29.05 28.90 29.05  
Spots 32.65, up 30 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Moni-  
tor from the New Orleans Cotton Ex-  
change via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private  
wire.)

NEW ORLE



## THE OLD AND NEW IN CHINATOWN

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

Ever since the days when Bret Harte wrote of "The Heathen Chinee" up to the present time, the Chinese have been objects of picturesque interest in the life of California, and in no place are they to be seen to better advantage than in San Francisco, where they have a city within the city.

The Chinatown of the present, occupying 10 square blocks in the downtown district, is quite different from the famous one of earlier days. The inhabitants no longer burrow underground story below story, nor do opium dens and gambling holes defy the police by means of clever devices and trap doors. The San Francisco fire completely destroyed what is now known as "Old Chinatown," and in its stead the Chinese have erected modern buildings which meet the requirements of the city ordinances.

The aspect of the new Chinatown is less striking in its effect than the old one, and tourists visiting it for the first time are apt to go away somewhat disappointed. On the street level it is entirely made up of shops and bazaars, with an occasional restaurant and tea-room; its inhabitants swarm in the narrow alleys and its children play on dingy stairways. The sidewalks are none too clean and in the market district the odors none too sweet.

### Art in the Windows

The most attractive feature to the stranger is the art displayed in the show windows of the importing merchants. There may be seen beautiful oriental embroideries of all sorts, ranging from the most patently modern mandarin coats made for the American trade to the most exquisite bits of old silk wrought with perfect skill for use in the temples. Chinaware and pottery of great variety are on display; teakwood furniture and leather chests are shown more sparingly because they are more difficult to import, and brasses and carved ivory are in every window, as are innumerable small objects of clever workmanship intended to tempt the purse of the beholder.

Farther down toward the center of Chinatown are the little merchandise shops where the Chinese themselves trade. Here the windows are hung with strings of dried herbs and roots; fish and ducks, dried and sometimes varnished; piles of ginger and ginsengs, stone jars of preserves, and bundles of vegetables tied with straw. In the dim interior a Chinaman cuts a small piece of pork for a customer or he sits over his abacus counting up his sales with deft fingers. Under the counter in a dark corner there are inevitably a few bits of good china. In these shops there is usually one man who speaks English; the others are as ignorant of the language as when they arrived. Some of them have adopted the American dress, but most of them still shuffle about in their felt shoes and wear their black skull caps. They are as untouched by the life of the western city in which they live as though they had remained in the heart of Canton. When they came to the new country they brought with them the essential elements of the old one, and created their own environment, and there they have lived—some of them for 20, some for 40 years.

### The Wedding of the Twin

However interesting the stranger may find the street life of Chinatown, he is seeing only the most superficial aspect of the quarter. Back of it is the whole life of the community with its traditions and habits, its manners and art, which must be known and understood before any real enjoyment can be had.

Upstairs, above the shops lining both sides of the streets and alleys, are the homes of the Chinese. There the families live, perhaps all in one room, perhaps in a suite of rooms, not determined by the size of the family but by the size of the purse. Conditions of the utmost poverty exist in some sections of the quarter, and in others comparative comfort. But whatever the status of the home and whatever the length of Chinatown the keynote of the life there today is transition, the result partly of the present transitional period in the history of China and partly of the meeting and blending here of two civilizations. The cutting of the queue marked an epoch in the life of the Chinaman: the old order passed, yet its effects could not be immediately effaced; the new era came in, but its aspirations could not be immediately realized. Consequently there is a strange mingling here of the past with the present, and of the Orient with the Occident.

The young Chinese girls are undoubtedly the most striking examples of the meeting of the East with the West. Physically and mentally they show the two opposite influences under which they live. Their minds are far more alert and receptive than those of a generation past; their ambitions are higher, and their outlook on life better; yet in many ways they are bound by tradition and by the environment of their homes. In appearance they are unique. They dress in the loose trousers and coat which is the usual costume worn by a Chinese woman, but they add to it American shoes of the latest cut, and the length of the trousers is determined by that of the skirt worn by their American neighbor. They love furs and corage bouquets and jade jewelry, and to their simple silk or cotton suits are frequently added a set of white fox and a bunch of pink roses. They dress their hair in the latest American style and on the whole they make a charming picture.

### Two Cultures Maintained

Their conversation is a curious mixture of English and Chinese; out of the native chatter among themselves will flash American slang phrases, to the amazement of the outsider. At home they speak Chinese, for almost

without exception their mothers can understand no English; at school they are taught by American teachers with American methods, and by the time they are 15 or 16 years old they know English better than the mother tongue. Frequently they speak Chinese fluently, but are unable to write it. Among the families who can afford to do so, the girls are sent to some teacher of Chinese to be taught to read and write outside of school hours.



At the social center

Invariably they will laughingly declare that Chinese is too hard, that they prefer English. But the fathers and mothers have a wishful hope of returning one day to China, and it would never do if the children had been instructed only in the foreign tongue.

The life of a Chinese girl is not altogether simple—she stands at the focus of the traditions of the past and of the progress of her present environment. In the poorer and more igno-



A group of school children

rant families the parents are often filled with superstition and prejudice against the education of women. There is much household work to be done at home, an invariable baby to take care of, and not infrequently the mother is a "little-footed woman," a survival of the custom of foot-binding which has passed with the coming of new China. In such cases it is difficult for a girl to acquire even a rudimentary education. In spite of the obstacles placed in her way, she usually manages in the end to get in touch with some of the advantages to be had in her own quarter, and in this



On a shopping tour

she is greatly aided by the social settlement workers, who are sparing no effort to better the conditions of women in Chinatown.

### The Recreation Center

To the recreation center on Stockton and Sacramento streets the Chinese girls of all ages are learning to look for help and enjoyment. What at one time was a saloon of ill-repute has been converted into a charming hall hung in flowered chintz and furnished in brown wicker: windows were cut in a sunny wall; a tiny kitchen in white and blue was installed; a piano was moved in, and games and books were provided. Here the girls are welcome all day and evening. They come in groups for a visit on the way home from school;

they borrow a book; they make fudge in the kitchenette, or come to their kind friend, the secretary in charge, with some difficulty in which they need help. Classes in sewing and cooking are offered to the girls and women in the quarter. They grow in size and popularity as the women gain confidence and cease to fear the new foreign element. When the mothers find that they can learn to cut and make clothes for their chil-

tan American city. During the impressionable years of their lives two distinctly opposite forces of civilization hold almost equal predominance, and the effect on their thought and character is curious and interesting.

The background of their lives is sadder, yet they are invariably gay and have a keen sense of humor. They are quick to detect insincerity in a foreigner, and equally quick to respond to friendliness. Their confidence once gained they are lively and interesting companions. One of their favorite amusements is to insist upon teaching some impossible Chinese phrase to an American and then laughing at her blunders. They also enjoy introducing to the uninitiated the complicated dishes from the Chinese cuisine, and are delighted when they find favor.

The Eastern "Taste" To know a Chinese girl well means to know a Chinese menu well, and the discovery is made of many delicious meals in which meat, potatoes and vegetables, with knives, forks and spoons, as the American knows their use, have no place. In their stead are bean sprouts and mushrooms found in dishes of chop suey, and shrimps in an omelet which looks like a griddle cake; dumplings made of rice flour and stuffed with minced pork and bamboo shoots make a noon-day lunch, with sponge cake steamed and filled with bean paste for the dessert. There is an endless variety of food with bewildering names that the Chinese girl eats with her chopsticks, and to which she introduces her American friends.

The more serious side of these girls' lives is often marked by sacrifice and hard work; frequently they have most of the responsibility of a large family when they are not more than 14 years of age, for the mothers are often unfitted to bear the brunt of toil and the task falls to the lot of the oldest daughter. Consequently it is a common sight in Chinatown to see a girl of 8 or 10 taking care of all the small brothers and sisters. She is a patient little mother to them, and sits on the sunny doorstep by the hour with the children playing about her. Thus in many cases her own youth slips by and is quite unnoticed. However, such cases are becoming more rare; the settlement workers are doing much in the right direction, and as the girls come in contact with a different life and social order they catch a glimpse of another world than the one in which they live. They are awakened to the possibilities and opportunities which lie at hand, and a struggle begins to leave behind the old way of living, to lay hold of the new. So year by year the life of the Chinese people in America becomes more complex; but, whatever it may ultimately become it never ceases to be a center of interest.

### Their Place in Business

Contrary to the Chinese tradition for women, the girls are slowly but steadily taking their places in the commercial life of the city. The Chinatown Telephone Exchange is operated entirely by Chinese girls; however, a concession to custom is made by placing a high screen between the operators and the public so that they are entirely hidden from observation. These girls are remarkably quick in their work, and have accurate memories. In many of the shops the girls are appearing behind the counters and not infrequently they manufacture with clever fingers the brocade-covered boxes and painted baskets which they sell. Some of them prefer to work in the American sections of the city, and in their bright costumes they are to be found in the reception rooms of some of the large hotels where they make a bit of lovely color. In a few small shops for women, young Chinese girls are employed for light tasks; and in this way they are gradually falling into step with the girls of the newer civilization.

During the war there were Red Cross societies formed by Chinese girls, who rolled gauze dressings, made garments and knitted socks and sweaters. They are quick with their fingers and with their tongues; the workroom was gay with their laughter, and the boxes were filled at the end of an evening with work perfectly done. As their brothers entered the service and left for distant camps, the attendance at the workroom grew; and no group in San Francisco con-



On a shopping tour

tributed more generously to the common cause than the girls in Chinatown. In all the recent Victory parades, units of Chinese girls have marched with the other women's organizations, and have made one of the most unique features in San Francisco's celebrations.

The progress the Chinese girls are making is remarkable in many ways. At home they live in the atmosphere of another and a totally different civilization; they are influenced by countless deep-rooted traditions and customs, and they are governed by parents who have never deviated from the life and teachings of their own country. Out of the home, whether in school or in business, they are constantly in contact with the advanced methods and thought of a cosmopol-

itan American city. During the impressionable years of their lives two distinctly opposite forces of civilization hold almost equal predominance, and the effect on their thought and character is curious and interesting.

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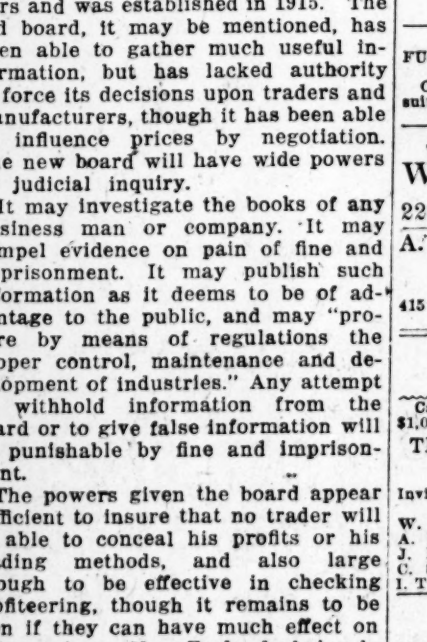
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## CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

### REAL ESTATE

**Ten-Room, Colonial House**  
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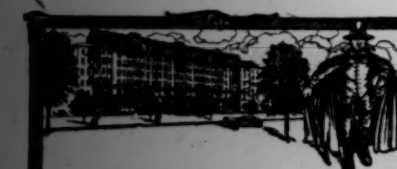
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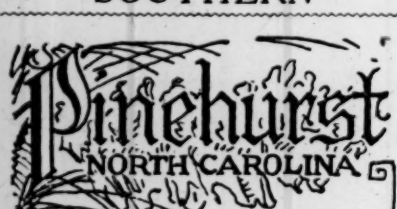
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## Autumn

Hence from the busy joy-resounding fields,  
let us tread the maze  
Of Autumn, unconfined, and taste,  
revived,  
The breath of Orchard big with bend-  
ing fruit,  
Obedient to the breeze and beating  
ray,  
From the deep-loaded bough a mellow  
shower  
Incessant melts away. The juicy Pear  
Lies, in a soft profusion, scattered  
round.  
A various sweetness swells the gentle  
race.  
Such, falling frequent through the  
chillier night,  
The fragrant stores, the wide-pro-  
jected heaps  
Of Apples, which the lusty-handed  
Year,  
Innumerable, o'er the blushing orchard  
shakes.  
A various spirit, fresh, delicious, keen,  
Dwells in their gelid pores.  
Here wandering oft, fired with the  
restless thirst  
Of thy applause, I solitary court  
The inspiring breeze, and meditate  
the book  
Of Nature, ever open; aiming, hence,  
Warm from the heart, to learn the  
moral song.  
And, as I steal along the sunny wall,  
Where Autumn basks, with fruit-  
empurpled deep,  
My pleading theme continual prompts  
my thought.  
—From Thomson's "The Seasons."

Longfellow's Praise  
of "Harold"

The following letter from Longfellow to Lord Tennyson appears in "Tennyson: A Memoir," by Hallam, Lord Tennyson:

Cambridge, Dec. 21st, 1876.  
My dear Tennyson,  
I have just been reading your "Harold" and am delighted with its freshness, strength and beauty. Like "Boadicea" it is a voice out of the Past, sonorous, strange, semi-barbaric. What old ancestor of yours is it thus speaking through you?  
The Fifth Act is a masterly piece of dramatic writing. I know not where to look for anything better.  
This being the shortest day of the year, I make my letter correspond.  
I wish you knew, I wish you could possibly know, the power of your poetry in this country. It would make your heart go forth towards the thirty or forty million of English on this side of the Atlantic.  
With cordial congratulations on your great success, and kind remembrances,  
Your friend and admirer,  
HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

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MONITOR

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NEWSPAPER  
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor  
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## Creative Principle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
SPIRITUAL creation is about the last subject likely to receive attention in the usual round of daily experience. The man who succeeds lauds himself for his success, while the man who fails may descend to the depths of self-condemnation for his failure; and one is as amazed or antagonistic as the other, if he be told that success and failure in materiality are equally the results of a misconception of creation. Spiritual creation, to the average man, is, indeed, rolled up in the mists of pristine planets and celestial beings, and concerning this world's experience, whether it be the creation of a race or a business, a temple or a poem, men have pretty generally believed, since the beginning of material history, that mortal man is the originator of it. This material sense of creative ability or disability is due to a false sense of man's origin in which mortals lose the conception of man as spiritual idea existing in Mind, and, consequently, dissociate themselves from the one creative source or Principle; and this separation from God is responsible for the allurements of self-centered success as certainly as it is for the anguish of failure and disappointment strewn along the highways of the world.

Now, the word creation, when metaphysically understood, instead of referring to one great first and finished act, as has been wrongly supposed, implies a perpetual unfolding of the infinite creative Principle which men call God. Since God is Spirit and is the only creator, creation must necessarily be spiritual; and since God is infinite, creation is just as necessarily incessantly unfolding. Mrs. Eddy makes this sufficiently plain, when she writes on pages 502 and 503 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "This creation consists of the unfolding of spiritual ideas and their identities, which are embraced in the infinite Mind and forever perfected." And again, on page 507, she says, "Creation is ever appearing, and must ever continue to appear from the nature of its inexhaustible source."

Paul had perceived this truth of creation when he wrote to the Colossians, "For by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers; all things were created by him, and for him." This being the spiritual fact, everything that has existed or that ever can be brought into existence, must already exist in its essence in Mind. When, then, anything new appears to humanity, this does not in the least indicate that it is a creation novel to Mind. Rather does it indicate that the limitations of the human mind in some particular aspect have been so far displaced by spiritual intelligence that consciousness is better able to perceive and utilize the laws and powers that are forever inherent in Mind. This is true in the instance of every useful invention that has blessed mankind, as it is true of every note of real beauty perceived and expressed by poet or composer, of symmetry and proportion expressed by architect, sculptor, or painter, or of unselfed love manifested by philanthropist. All things are created by Principle and the perception and demonstration of this truth bring to a man the sweet assurance that he works with Principle to ends of harmony and for the expression of all that is good and abundant and beautiful.

Reliance upon and obedience to creative Principle enlarges a man's capacities, and at the same time relieves him from anxiety, although it by no means releases him from the punctilious performance of every duty in connection with his work. He loses his anxiety simply because he is as certain as he is the mathematician who understands his rules, that the operation of Principle will unfold right ideas in order and to their perfect fruition. He knows that if he is engaged in a right work, he has the constant guidance and protection of divine Principle in his activities; and he as confidently trusts that if he be wrongly occupied, the same guiding intelligence will direct him out of his error into paths more truly conformable to Principle. The man who thus relies on God is not vitiated by envy of others' achievements or by idle covetousness, for he realizes that Principle unfolds its ideas in infinite variety and satisfying individuality, while the substance of each particular idea remains in God, the creative Principle of it. If his work or his destiny be not at once clear to him, he does not for that reason waver in his allegiance to Principle, but seeks a better understanding of it, for he knows that it is according to his fidelity that it is according to God's will that he is enabled to demonstrate all in good time that "Spirit, God," as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 506 of Science and Health, "gathers unformed thoughts into their proper channels, and unfolds these thoughts, even as He opens the petals of a holy purpose in order that the purpose may appear."

All this shows that the mortal belief that a man can come to the end of his capacities, that genius can reach an apex from which it must inevitably decline, that decadence, in short, is the fate of man, is but an illusion resulting from the supposition that man is both material and spiritual and that the spiritual is dominated, at least in this world, by the material. It is the mortal sense of ability as originating in material intellect that runs dry and declares itself played out. A man's capacities and powers must increase, with mathematical certainty, as he advances in the spiritual understanding

of God as the only creative Principle, and realizes that Mind, as the origin of every right idea, also possesses and imparts the power of expressing that idea. "Imparting has not impoverished," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 519 of Science and Health, "can never impoverish, the divine Mind. No exhaustion follows the action of this Mind, according to the apprehension of divine Science." A man therefore increasingly rejoices in his work and rises above the fear of exhaustion or depletion exactly in proportion to his spiritual freedom and his conscious realization that God is the only cause and creator. He confidently declares concerning the right ideas connected with his existence and experience, "Thou sendest forth thy spirit, they are created; and thou renewest the face of the earth."

Washington's View  
of the Future

On September 10 last the Yorkshire Herald printed a letter from George Washington, to the Earl of Buchan, dated Philadelphia, April 22, 1793, which gives a remarkable forecast of the progress of the United States. After three paragraphs of personal comment, he writes:

"The favorable wishes which your Lordship has expressed for the prosperity of this young and rising country, cannot but be gratefully received by all its citizens, and every lover of it. One man to the contribution of which, and its happiness, is very judiciously portrayed in the following words of your letter, 'to be little heard of in the great world of politics.' These words I can assure your Lordship are expressive of my sentiments on this head; and I believe it is the sincere wish of United America to have nothing to do with the political intrigues, or the squabbles of European nations; but on the contrary, to exchange commodities and live in peace and amity with all the inhabitants of the earth; and this I am persuaded they will do, if rightfully it can be done. To administer justice to, and receive it from every Power, with whom they are connected will, I hope, be always found the most prominent feature in the Administration of this Country, and I flatter myself that nothing short of imperious necessity can occasion a breach with any of them. Under such a system if we are allowed to pursue it, the agriculture and mechanical arts—the wealth and population of these States will increase with that degree of rapidity as to baffle all calculation—and must surpass any idea your Lordship can, hitherto, have entertained on the occasion. To evince that our views (whether realized or not) are expanded, I take the liberty of sending you the plan of a new city, situated about the centre of the union of these States, which is designed for the permanent seat of the Government—and we are at this moment deeply engaged, and far advanced in extending the inland navigation of the river (Potomac), on which it stands and the branches thereof through a tract of as rich country—for hundreds of miles—as any in the world. Nor is this a solitary instance of attempts of the kind, although it is the only one which is near completion, and in partial use. Several other important ones are commenced, and little doubt is entertained that in ten years if left undisturbed we shall open a communication by water with all the lakes northward and westward of us with which we have territorial connections—and an inland navigation in a few years more from Rhode Island to Georgia inclusively, partly by cuts between the great Bays and Sounds, and partly between the islands and sandbanks and the main from Albemarle Sound and the River St. Mary's. To these may also be added, the erection of bridges over considerable rivers, and the commencement of turnpike roads as further indications of the improvements in hand."

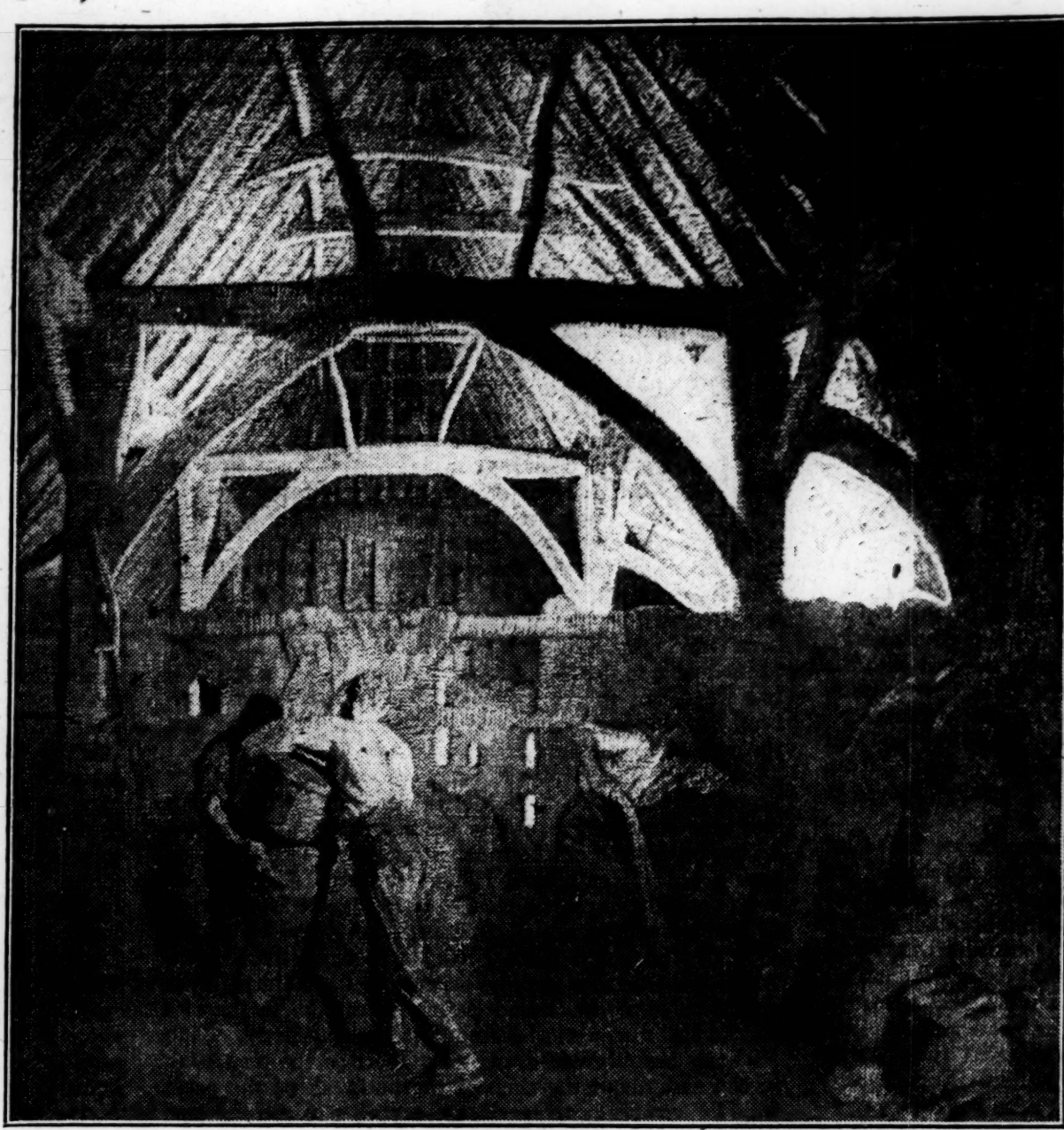
"With great esteem and respect, I have the honour to be, your Lordship's most obedient, honourable servant,  
"GEO. WASHINGTON.  
"Earl of Buchan."

## An Old Scottish Town

Robert Chambers, in his reminiscences, says of Peebles, his native town, as quoted in the "Memoirs" written by his brother, William Chambers:

"In the early years of this century, Peebles was little advanced from the condition in which it had mainly rested for seven hundred years previously. It was eminently a quiet place. . . . It was said to be a finished town, for no new houses (exceptions of course to be allowed for) were ever built in it. Situated, however, among beautiful pastoral hills, with a singularly pure atmosphere, and with the pellucid Tweed running over its pebbly bed, close behind the streets, the town was acknowledged to be, in the fond language of its inhabitants, a bonny place. An honest old burgher was called by some strange chance to visit Paris, and was eagerly questioned, when he came back, as to the character of that capital of capitals; to which he answered, 'Paris, a' things considered, is a wonderful place—but still, Peebles for pleasure!' and this has often been cited as a ludicrous example of rustic prejudice and narrowness of judgment. But, on a fair interpretation of the gentleman's words, he was not so benighted as at first appears. The 'pleasures' of Peebles were the beautiful situation and the opportunities of healthful recreation it afforded, and these are, certainly, considerable."

"There was an old and a new town in Peebles—each of them a single street, and little more; and as even the new town had an antique look, it may be inferred that the old town looked old indeed. It was chiefly com-



"Filling Sacks," by George Clausen, R. A.

## Old English Barns

The passage of time has so mellowed the old barns of England that they harmonize with the very hues and tones of the countryside. As the shadows lengthen in the September evenings, the glow of ripening apples seems repeated in the sun-soaked walls. Within the vast dusky building the great curving wooden rafters bespeak the dignity and strength which have endured the centuries: "the misty chestnut work of the rafters." In his "Far from the Madding Crowd," Hardy speaks of the barn as the "simply gray effort of old minds," and adds, "Here at least the spirit of the ancient builders is at one with the spirit of the modern beholder."

Hans Andersen and the  
Brothers Grimm

I had already on the former occasion, visited the brothers Grimm, but I had not at that time made much progress with the acquaintance. I had not brought any letters of introduction to them with me, because people had told me, and I myself believed it, that if I were known by anybody in Berlin, it must be the brothers Grimm. I therefore sought out their residence. The servant-maid asked me with which of the brothers I wished to speak.

"With the one who has written the most," said I, because I did not know, at that time, which of them had most interested himself in the "Märchen."

"Jacob is the most learned," said the maid-servant.

"Well, then, take me to him."

I entered the room, and Jacob Grimm, with his knowing and strongly marked countenance, stood before me.

"I come to you," said I, "without letters of introduction, because I hope that my name is not wholly unknown to you."

"Who are you?" asked he.

I told him, and Jacob Grimm said, in a half-embarrassed voice, "I do not remember to have heard this name; what have you written?"

It was now my turn to be embarrassed in a high degree; but I now mentioned my little stories.

"I do not know them," said he; but mention to me some other of your writings, because I certainly must have heard them spoken of."

I named the titles of several; but he shook his head. I felt myself quite unlucky.

"But what must you think of me," said I, "that I come to you as a total stranger, and enumerate myself what I have written? You must know me! There has been published in Denmark a collection of the 'Märchen' of all nations, which is dedicated to you, and in it there is at least one story of mine."

"No," said he good-humoredly, but as much embarrassed as myself; "I have not read even that, but it delights me to make your acquaintance. Allow me to conduct you to my brother Wilhelm?"

"No, I thank you," said I, only wishing now to get away; I had fared badly enough with one brother. I pressed his hand, and hurried from the house.

By this means my reception of him was just as laconic as had been his of me in Berlin.

Now, however, we met in Berlin as old acquaintances. Jacob Grimm is one of those characters whom one must love and attach one's self to.

One evening, as I was reading one of my little stories at the Countess Bismark-Böhlen's, there was in the little circle one person in particular who listened with evident fellowship of feeling, and who expressed himself in a peculiar and sensible manner on the subject. This was Jacob's brother, Wilhelm Grimm.

"I should have known you very well, if you had come to me," said he, "the last time you were here."

I saw these two highly gifted and amiable brothers almost daily. The circles into which I was invited seemed also to be theirs; and it was my desire and pleasure that they should listen to my little stories, that they should participate in them—those whose names will be always spoken as long as the German "Volks Märchen" are read.

The fact of my not being known to Jacob Grimm on my first visit to Berlin had so disconcerted me, that when anyone asked me whether I had been well received in this city, I shook my head doubtfully and said, "But Grimm did not know me."—"From 'The Story of my Life' by Hans Andersen."

On the Subject of  
Democracy

In "Small Things," a record of Margaret Deland's experiences overseas in 1917 and 1918, she tells of a conversation with a French gentleman on the subject of democracy.

"Madame," he said, "I had in my country place two horses of an unfriendliness. They mordant; they nipped, as you would say; they hennissant. And two dogs that loved me. They were both my friends, but to each other they were of a ferocity terrible. I had also a gazelle."

"Gazelle?" I said, doubtfully.

"Madame! Gazelle! You are acquainted with the gazelle in your wonderful country of Southern America?"

Some one behind me murmured "gazelle," and I said, hastily: "Oh yes, certainly. Pray proceed, Monsieur."

"Eh bien, mes chevaux snorted and mordant; my dogs fought and tore each other; but all, all united in attacking my gazelle."

I sympathized.

"My gazelle was, understand, of a smell. It was a wild beast, and so was of a smell, ma pauvre gazelle!"

I again pitied the wild beast.

"Madame, it was winter. Je faisais des réparations to my stable wherein these animals lived. It became upon a cold day—froid extrême—necessary to lift the roof of my écurie I said to my garde: 'Les animaux vont à perir!' He said, 'Non, Monsieur, they are very warm.' I said: 'C'est impossible! What have you done with them?' He replied, 'They are all in one stall.'"

And then the author gives a vivid picture of the Frenchman's horror at the suggestion, his gesticulations, his exclamations at the mere idea of the animals, especially the gazelle, all being in one stall. Then she continues: "I accompanied him to the stall. Madame! The cold extreme, the frost of a degree, was such, my horses, my dogs, my gazelle were all together in the stall! Ver' close, ver' close; serried—huddled, you would say in your language, so expressive. Yes, close together, because they had been uncomfortable, apart! Cold apart! They, to be comfortable, to be warm, was to be together. Madame, Democracy was born!"

## Light and Color

It had been wild weather when I left Rome, and all across the Campagna the clouds were sweeping in sulphurous blue, with a clap of thunder or two, and breaking gleams of sun along the Claudian aqueduct, lighting up the infinity of its arches like the bridge of chaos. But as I climbed the long slope of the Alban Mount, the storm swept finally to the north, and the noble outlines of the domes of Albano, and graceful darkness of its ilex grove, rose against pure streaks of alternate blue and amber; the upper sky gradually flushing through the last fragments of rain-cloud in deep palpitating azure, half ether and half dew. The noonday sun came slanting down the rocky slopes of La Riccia and its masses of entangled and tall foliage, whose autumnal tints were mixed with the wet verdure of a thousand evergreens, were penetrated with it as with rain. I cannot call it color, it was conflagration. Purple, crimson, and scarlet, like the curtains of the tabernacle, the rejoicing trees sank into the valley in showers of light, every separate leaf quivering. . . . each, as it turned to reflect or transmit the sunbeams, first a torch and then an emerald. Far up into the recesses of the valley, the green vistas arched like the hollows of mighty waves of some crystalline sea, with the arbutus flowers dashed along their flanks for foam, and silver flakes of orange spray tossed into the air around them, breaking over the gray walls of rock into a thousand separate spars, fading and kindling alternately as the wind lifted and let them fall. Every glade of grass burned like the golden floor of heaven, opening in sudden gleams as the foliage broke and closed above it, as sheet-lightning opens in a cloud at sunset; the motionless masses of dark rock—dark though flushed with scarlet lichen—casting their quiet shadows across its restless radiance, the fountain underneath them filling its marble hollow with blue mist and fitful sound, and over all—the multitudinous bars of amber and rose, the sacred clouds that have no darkness, and only exist to illumine, were seen in fathomless intervals between the solemn and orbed repose of the stone piers, passing to lose themselves in the last, white luster of the measureless line where the Campagna melted into the blaze of the sea—Ruskin: "Modern Painters."

## In One Wood Walk

A queen rejoices in her peers,  
And wary Nature knows her own  
By court and city, day and dawn,  
And like a lover volunteers,  
And to her son will treasure more  
And more to purpose freely pour  
In one wood walk, than learned men  
Can find with glass in ten times ten.  
—Emerson.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, NOV. 18, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### The Edge of an Abyss

IT SEEMS incredible that the United States, after all its effort and sacrifice to help to win the greatest war of history, and in spite of providing the means to bring that war to a successful conclusion, is now about to see itself prevented from taking advantage of the very opportunity which it fought to obtain. Just that sort of prevention is, however, what the action of the United States Senate is leading to. The Senate in its failure to find an agreement would have the world believe that it is representing the popular will in this respect, and that it is defending the true interests of the country. Yet can it be that the people who joined themselves so wholeheartedly to support the war, on the basis of the objects set forth by the President, are now in favor of abandoning those objects? Can the people who showed enthusiasm at the idea of joining with the liberal nations of Europe in a war to "make the world safe for democracy" have changed so far that they are unwilling to join with those nations for the same object in peace? If the people have not changed their purpose, strange indeed is their plight now.

When the United States decided to throw in its lot with the Allies, there is no denying that its hand was forced. It would gladly have adhered to its traditional policy of isolation. It would have been more than willing to have remained out of the conflict, if any alternative had offered. It found no alternative. Its people were united for going in. They felt that to remain out would involve more danger than could come from participation. By that very decision they acknowledged that their traditional isolation was no longer possible. Europe and America were no longer separate. There was a new contiguity. Upheaval of one could no longer fail to shake and tear the other. So the United States joined with those nations which thought most nearly as it thought. Making common cause with them, it won their support for its stated objects as it gave its own support to theirs. It did not fear to trust them. If it had feared, it could have had no alternative, for the world had grown small. In the turmoil of war the nations came to see that common interests and ideals must be supported in common, if those interests and ideals are ever to be realized. Before the war was over it was known that the United States would seek to establish this common idealism in a League of Nations. Europe, at first skeptically but at length confidently, conceded it. And the Peace Conference signalized the change in world conditions by accepting this device for world organization, the plan for a world community as advocated by the nation which had made community organization its national method.

If the United States Senate now causes the rejection of this plan, it will not only have gone far toward discrediting the President, who told the world that it embodied America's purpose at the Peace Council, it will leave the Nation facing Europe without a plan and without hope for the future. For the ending of the war does not leave this Nation isolated as of old. The world is no larger because the war is over. Rather are the nations drawn still more closely together. As never before, each is cognizant of all the others. Like the states of the American Nation, the nations of the world now are mutually dependent. Isolation is out of the question. And if the Senate renders the League abortive, what has it to offer, instead, as a European policy for this country? As surely as day follows night must follow now, some arrangement on the part of the United States to cooperate with its former allies in safeguarding a righteous peace. Every reason advanced to support the American war effort in Europe, to palliate the expenditure of its thousands of young men and its millions of treasure, becomes inevitably a reason for an American peace effort in Europe. Not mere altruism is involved in such cooperation. In it lies the way of self-defense for the United States. In it lies the way of perfecting and perpetuating the better world conditions to obtain which the war was fought. Only in safeguarding other nations can the United States safeguard itself.

Not all the reservations that could be added by the Senate will make the League of Nations effective for right if the nations with which the United States joined in the war are not right in their purpose and intent. Not all the sophistication of the honorable senators, not all their shrewdness, be they never so shrewd, can insure that the League, in any present draft, shall be competent for all the emergencies and conditions to which it may need to be applied in other times, "in midst of other woe than ours" of today. No more than senators can live their tomorrows within the confines of today can the men now in the Senate, with the utmost of knowledge of the past and the present, make now, of this or any league, a complete guaranty of the safety of the United States or the peace of the world of the future. All that this League can be, with all that the Senate may think itself able to do to it, is to be a preliminary ordering of the world's efforts toward more harmonious relations. It can guarantee against war only as its promoters leave behind all purpose to war. The League is the cure for its own defects. But it cannot cure them, if any exist, until it has been put into effect. It cannot be put into effect on a basis of distrust and suspicion; by its very nature its every success must be commensurate with the mutual trust and confidence of its component nations. For this League is the sign that the world has changed, that a new world has been raised up where war devastated the old. The League is of this new order; it is the new order. The amendments of the Senate, far from making the plan safer, open before its beloved country, while they differ, the way back to pre-war chaos.

### Montenegrin Aspirations

THE fact that the Montenegrin question is not yet closed, and that, in spite of the report of an inter-allied commission to the Peace Conference in Paris, some

months ago, to the effect that the people desired union with Serbia, a fresh commission has been appointed, will come to many as a surprise. For anyone who is at all acquainted with the march of events in Montenegro, during the past twelve months, must admit that the Montenegrin people have been extraordinarily eager to make known their will, to put it into writing, and to underline the important parts. One of their very first acts, indeed, in the November of last year, when they regained their liberty, was to proclaim union with Serbia. The Great National Assembly met on November 11, and, two days later, unanimously announced the abolition of the Petrovitch dynasty, and the union of Montenegro with Serbia under the Karageorgevitch dynasty.

Then, on December 27, a great mass meeting was held in Cetinje. It was organized by five former prime ministers, three of whom were said to have been, at one time, firm supporters of King Nicholas, and at this meeting the decisions of the National Assembly were endorsed. Finally, toward the end of last April, the National Assembly closed its sessions, and twelve delegates, who had been previously elected, were sent as representatives of Montenegro to the Skupstina at Belgrade. Montenegro, in a word, not only exercised her right of self-determination, but, having exercised it, carried the whole matter through to completion.

The decision, moreover, was no novel one. For many years before the war, the desire for union with Serbia had been steadily growing in the country, and there was a time when one of the most enthusiastic supporters of such a policy was King Nicholas himself. Those, however, were the days of Serbia's weakness, the long period of virtual eclipse which followed the Serbo-Bulgarian War of 1885, and King Nicholas fostered the idea of union with Serbia mainly because he saw himself as future ruler of the united Serb peoples. With the rise of Serbia under the Karageorgevitch dynasty, King Nicholas steadily withdrew his support of the plan, and, in the end, about the time of the outbreak of the great war, he was ready to sacrifice everything to the supreme purpose of retaining his throne, and maintaining his dynasty.

There is now little question of the fact that, in the early summer of 1915, he was negotiating with Germany with a view to assuring the future of himself and his house. There is still less question of the fact that, toward the end of 1915, he surrendered the famous Mt. Lovtchen, and thus placed his country at the mercy of the enemy, by arrangement with the Austrians; whilst the fact that he sued for a separate peace in the January of 1916 is, of course, a matter of history. He refused to recognize the declaration of Corfu in 1917, which established the basis for the present kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, and he has been engaged for some time past, in a great effort to secure a reversal of the national decisions in favor of union with Serbia.

In these efforts, there is all too much reason to suspect that he has the support of Italy, and that Italy is mainly responsible for the recent decision to appoint another commission to report on the will of the Montenegrin people, already expressed beyond any possibility of reasonable doubt. Italy, it is repeatedly asserted, is the "heir of Austria," and the inheritance, it is apparently claimed, should extend to Austrian aspirations. These aspirations, of course, always included Mt. Lovtchen, dominating the great harbor of Cattaro, and Mt. Lovtchen, it is practically certain, is the price which King Nicholas would be willing to pay to secure his restoration. As is always the case in such bargaining, the Montenegrins themselves and their aspirations are entirely ignored.

### Billboard Regulation

AFTER all the years of discussion of billboards as unsightly, one promising indication of an approaching settlement for this old problem is the request of the Massachusetts Civic League for advice from the people themselves as to just what the regulation of this kind of advertising should be. The recognition in this connection, as in Labor difficulties and other phases of modern experience, that the general public is the factor most to be considered, is certainly a step in advance, and toward a greater understanding of the real breadth of meaning of democracy. All too often the subject of the billboards has been approached from the point of view of merely the property-owners. Of course, it is notorious that a property-owner who holds to conscientious scruples against the marring of the scenery near his own home may often be induced, for a sufficient consideration, to lease billboard-rights on vacant and non-revenue-producing property of his in other localities. He may even make use of this form of advertising for the vending of his own goods, giving little thought to doing as he would be done by.

It is true, likewise, that even the general public has been all too lazy in its attitude concerning billboards. Allowing oneself to be influenced into the buying of things that can be of no real use to one is not rebelling against inexcusable breaches of taste on the part of poster-users. The chief supposed advantage of billboards is at the same time their chief danger: that it is difficult to avoid looking at a thing some hundreds of square feet in area that glares at one rounding a corner in the city or motoring through the most beautiful of rural scenes. Surely the public has a right to say, to some extent at least, what it shall and what it shall not see in this way. Wordsworthian "hedgerows, hardly hedgerows," for instance, ought not to be interspersed with the names of patent medicines.

To be adequate, any law should regulate the size and placing of the boards, the materials of which they may be constructed, the arrangements for their lighting, the kinds of advertisements to be allowed on them; and should provide to a certain extent for the censoring, perhaps semi-voluntary on the part of the advertisers, of schemes of design. If billboards are to be allowed at all, they should be strictly in proportion to their surroundings, particularly on the tops of buildings and other especially prominent places. Wherever there is real beauty of landscape they should not be allowed at all. Substantial

materials and simple designs should be required. Certain other forms of advertising than that of liquor which is so soon to go once and for all, should be eliminated. If the associated advertisers and the billposters are sincere in their conceding that some way of regulation will have to be worked out, they can cooperate with the committee of lawyers which is to frame what is intended to be a satisfactory statute; and the result will be bound to be better returns from a better kind of advertising for all concerned. If the public will really arouse itself on this subject, it can soon make its wishes felt, for it is the public whom the advertisers have to reach.

### A World Chamber of Commerce

IT HAS taken many centuries for merchants to realize that a relationship exists, not only between divers trades, but between the trade of divers peoples and nations, and that the ultimate success of the one depends upon the success of the many. From early times, merchants dealing in the same kind of goods have become associated for the benefit of their own particular industry. In Europe, in the twelfth century, these associations broadened into the craft guilds, but, like the former guild merchants, their chief object was one of protection and monopoly. It is true that in the case of the craft guilds the public was assured of good workmanship, for only those whose handiwork passed the test of the masters were admitted to membership. The first sign of different trades joining together for a larger purpose, that of benefit to their community, was in the early seventeenth century, when towns in continental Europe instituted what later developed into chambers of commerce and boards of trade. Scotland and the United States followed, but it was not until the nineteenth century that England adopted the idea.

The growth has of late become much more rapid, and there is hardly a town of commercial importance in the world that does not possess a chamber of commerce or a board of trade. National chambers have been instituted, and one such organization has opened branches in the principal cities of other nations. But, although the motive has grown from that of protection of a few individuals to the protection of communities, and so on to nations, there has always remained the fact that their sphere of action has been limited to the welfare of the particular body represented.

A great expansion comes as a result of the International Trade Conference recently held in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Here it was proposed to organize a world chamber of commerce; and, intrusted with sufficient authority, and imbued with a due sense of responsibility, it is hard to conceive a commercial body with larger possibilities for usefulness at the present time. Unless the necessary powers are granted whereby its influence can be brought to bear on trade in any of the participant countries, however, the good accomplished by the proposed institution will be greatly restricted. Unfortunately, in the United States, a chamber of commerce is frequently little more than a body for adopting resolutions, but the scope for useful activity is very wide, provided the chamber be furnished with the permission and incentive to expand. The chambers of continental Europe are in this way enabled to regulate trade to distinct advantage.

With the members of the League of Nations as the participant peoples, each member nation providing two directors, and banks, chambers of commerce, and similar institutions comprising the general membership, all working for the welfare of the trade of the world, excessive exports or imports, depreciation of exchange, or inflated credit, as problems, should gradually disappear.

### The Island Site

EVERYBODY in London, of course, knows what one means when one speaks of the Island Site; but for the benefit of those who have never seen it, or even heard of it, perhaps it ought to be explained where it is and what it is. The where of it is soon told, for, as one threads one's way through the crowds of the Strand, making east from Charing Cross, one comes upon it, on the left, just where the sweep of Aldwych carries the road on into Kingsway. It is clear at once what it is. "Here," may a man deduce from the evidence around him, "was, not so long ago, a great scheme of rebuilding carried through, and here were many old houses swept away, and new streets made; and this large tract of land still awaits the enterprise of some great business house or what not, and the hand of the builder."

And he would be right, of course, in every detail, save where he spoke of its all being done "not so long ago." For it is, indeed, a good fifteen years since the Island Site was cleared, and the great thoroughfare of Kingsway cut athwart all manner of little side streets and through all manner of strange, Old World buildings, in order to make a new fairway between north and south London. In those fifteen years, the jagged ends of half-demolished houses which, on the day that King Edward VII opened the street, in 1905, were everywhere so much in evidence, have gradually disappeared, until Kingsway, today, with its stately buildings on either hand, and its grand breadth, is one of the most beautiful streets in all London.

The Island Site, however, still remains the Island Site. True, the Strand side of it has been built over, but the wonderful arc facing up the length of Kingsway still remains very much as the great clearance left it fifteen years ago. And during the time that has intervened, what a fund of speculation it has afforded to Londoners! How many times has it been bought and sold! How many wonderful buildings have been built upon it! How many great business houses have been credited with the intention of acquiring it! How many public memorials have at least found a theoretical resting place upon it!

And yet, to the Londoner, as he looked down into the Island Site from the top of a bus, as he drove up Aldwych, it was quite evident that it knew none of these things. Once in a while the London County Council would let it for some great enterprise. Thus the world convention of the Salvation Army was held on the Island Site in 1914, and it was on the Island Site, of course,

that the famous "Eagle Hut" was built during the war. But, for the rest, the only change ever made was that wrought year by year by the flowers and the other "grass of the field." No one ever plants these flowers, of course, and whilst botanists can explain their presence, and do explain it in numerous letters to the papers every year, yet no amount of explanation can ever do away with the wonder of the flowers on the Island Site. There are many other vacant sites in London, but on none of them does one ever see the wealth of wild flowers to be found here. One of the explanations is, that the Island Site is so utterly unvisited. All London sweeps past it, day after day and year after year, but its broken surface is seldom traversed, even by the feet of an enterprising newspaper boy who has succeeded in scaling the high palings with which it is surrounded. The days of seclusion, however, are almost over, and the history of the Island Site is almost at an end. For the Bush Company, Ltd., associated with the Bush Terminal Company of New York, whose beautiful building dominates Forty-Second Street, has obtained a lease of the land for ninety-nine years, and proposes to raise thereon a great building, worthy of one of the finest sites in London.

### Notes and Comments

THE PHOENIX SOCIETY, the new association which has set itself to make England acquainted with the dramatic treasures of the Elizabethan and Restoration periods, has had a reception both enthusiastic and the reverse. It was to be expected that people should be found to quibble on the score that Tournier, Webster, and Marlowe are hopelessly out of fashion; and that it is folly to expect London to enjoy them. The Phoenix can afford to go on its way unconcernedly, as a glance at its growing membership list will show. Among the latest names enrolled are those of the founder of the Shakespeare Head Press, Mr. Arthur Henry Bullen, Mr. Arthur Symonds, and Dr. Havelock Ellis, original editor of the Mermaid Series. The production of "The Duchess of Malfi," the first play the Phoenix is giving, is due shortly and there is expectation in the air.

THE latest and best photograph of the moon, taken with the help of the big telescope at the Mt. Wilson Observatory in California, shows a portion of the surface of that "bleak, stark satellite" on a scale of fifty miles to an inch, and one must admit that Homer, had he seen it, would probably have hesitated to describe the moon as a "silver-footed queen." One sees the craters of long extinct volcanoes, their depths lost in shadow, and in the middle of the photograph lies the plain, surrounded by mountains, that ancient astronomers thought might be an ocean, and named the Mare Imbrium. Distance certainly lends enchantment to the moon: the new telescope on Mt. Wilson looks at the satellite, so to speak, with a human eye 250,000 times multiplied, and the view, although it adds to knowledge, would not be desirable outside the observatory.

IN AMERICA as well as in England an exciting topic has been introduced in naval circles by the British suggestion that naval vessels should carry representatives of the commercial interests to countries where they are going on commercial affairs. At first thought, apparently, the dignity of the navy seems menaced: on second thought, in many cases the arrangement seems logical. The First Lord of the Admiralty sees merit in the scheme, and an American "navy man" probably speaks for many others when he quotes from Rear Admiral Mahan "the matter of peaceful commerce, upon which alone, it cannot be too often insisted, a thoroughly strong navy can be based," and argues that the presence of business men traveling on men-o-war would be a wholesome thing and make for "greater cooperation between the navy and civilian life." Commerce, industry, and the navy are closely linked in the prosperity of any nation that trades beyond its own borders. The idea of using the navy to widen commerce as well as protect it is new and therefore surprising; but it is probably one which the world would quickly get used to.

MANY have smiled at the "proverbial wisdom" of farmers, as expressed in "sayings" that have come down through generations, and still influence the latest of the line in selecting the "best time" to plant this, that, or the other crop. The farmer, however, kept his confidence in his "sayings"; and now, behold, the "agricultural expert" seems on the way to agree with him. The United States Department of Agriculture is examining these maxims in comparison with its own conviction that there is a best time for everything that one has to do in farming or gardening. The conclusion seems likely that farmers long ago discovered in practice, and expressed in "sayings," the right time to undertake each item in the long list of farm occupations. He, for example, who waited until the blackberry bushes blossomed to plant his beans was profiting by the wisdom of some observant predecessor who had noticed that beans did best when planted in the season of blossoming blackberry bushes; and that earlier farmer was, in fact, an "agricultural expert" without knowing it.

MANY a puzzled reader must have studied the reduced planograph perforated record reproduced in an American newspaper to show how this newly adopted method of printing is carried out, and understanding was no doubt easier if the reader was familiar with the operation of a mechanical piano player. In both cases the record consists of holes punched in paper, and in proportion as one understands how the player-piano translates holes into an orderly page of music, it is easier to comprehend how the planograph utilizes its holes to produce an orderly page of print. The inventor of the new printing machine says it can be operated twice as fast as a typewriter, and the printing of The Survey, a New York periodical, which seems to be the first to try the new method, shows that it really works. The machine, says a description, "ushers the letters of the alphabet to their places," and, fortunately for most of us in this busy world, that is all we need to know about it.